CYCLES.
HIGH GRADE ENGLISH MAKES.
From Rs. 125 to Rs. 350
For Full Particulars Apply
WELLINGTON
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The Bombay Chronicle

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Get our quotations of
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WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
CHURCHGATE STREET, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1918.

VOL. VIII NO. 175 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1920. TWO ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be possession of Pass Ports.

Date.	Steamers.		Tons.	
17th July	..	Karmala*	..	8983
24th "	..	Mora	..	10890
28th "	..	Merkara†	..	8235 Calls P. Said and Plymouth only.
31st "	..	Syria	..	6683
7th August	..	Kashmir	..	8841
14th "	..	Devanha†	..	8092
21st "	..	Mantua	..	10885
28th "	..	China	..	7922
4th Sept.	..	Kaisar-i-hind	..	11430
11th "	..	Kalyan	..	8987

*Fully booked from China, will not convey passengers from Bombay.
† B. I. Company's Fares. Not calling at Marseilles.

SAILING TO CHINA AND CALCUTTA.

Date About.	Steamer.	—
29th July	Khiva ..	Calls Colo Spore Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	—
12th July	.. Lhasa	.. Karachi 9 a.m.
12th "	.. Karapara	.. East and South Africa.
14th "	.. Barpeta	.. Buseh direct

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage at P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO..
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departure
Tatan Maru	Y. Kawashima	3135	14th July	25th July
Yetorofu Maru	R. Arakida	4141	27th July	7th Aug.
Shin-i-Mast	K. Konaka	3804	14th Aug.	25th Aug.

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan)
HEAD OFFICE—OSAKA, Japan.
Regular Service to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure
Ganges Maru	T. Inouye	25th July	5th August
Saigon Maru	I. Iichi	7th Aug.	17th Aug.
Burma Maru	T. Takemura	15th Aug.	25th Aug.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA.
Manage.
Ajam Building,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
Post Box No. 355; Telephone No. 2150.

Ladies Blouses Washed As. 6 to Re. 1.
" " Cleaned Re, 1 to Rs. 2-8
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
High Class Cleaners & Launderers,
HAMAM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY. 2

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.
23RD AUGUST, 1920.
FARES:—

First Special	..	Rs. 800/-
(Boat, Promenade and Upper Decks)		
First Class "A"	..	Rs. 750/-
First Class "B"	..	Rs. 700/-
Second Class	..	Rs. 600/-

A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made on three or more full fares for families.
No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.
There is no deck accommodation for servants.
For passages and full particulars apply to—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH."
Telephone No. 114.

ANGLO INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGULAR SERVICE of steamers to Malabar Coast Ports, Colombo and Rangoon per Steamship Oruro, Nagpur and Rampur.
For particulars apply to:—
EASTERN SHIP BROKERS AND AGENCY LTD.
Managing Agents.
Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company, Limited.
23-32, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE,—Bank Street.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Corner of Sandhur Road and Girgaum Road.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9 Gracechurch Street E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yiojo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON.
Agent.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL...Rs. 12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,58,73,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,51,19,231/4
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000/
BRANCHES: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20 Apollo Street, Suroli Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras.
Cawnpore—Chandausi.
London Office:—2, White Lion Court, Cornhill London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accured amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITES.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	66,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year
FIXED DEPOSITS
Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened favourable terms—Rules on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	..	Rs. 1,20,80,808
Claims paid exceeds	..	Rs. 35,00,000
Annual income exceeds		Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted. Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
251, HORNBY ROAD,
Above Home Rule League.
Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.
Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.
WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	30,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid about	25,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready on vertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI.
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building).
Lahore.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF TIN SHEETS.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms by order of the Office concerned:—
150 cases tin sheets size 24 by 20 each case 108 lbs.
150 cases tin sheets size 20 by 14 each case 70 lbs.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, Saturday the 24th ins. a 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods.
On account of the Insurance office concerned.
9 cases Cadbury's Milk Chocolates.
1 case imitation leather money purses.
AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)
1 secondhand rubber-tyred victoria in good order.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 handsome strong rubber tyred bicycle wheels canoe shape victoria with a handsome chestnut English horse, 7 years and a set of harness.
1 16 H.-P. 4 cylinder 5 seater, Singer makers Motor Car newly painted new cushion covers, and stepney wheel in good running order.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT HORNBY ROAD FORT OPPOSITE FLORA FOUNTAIN AND AT THE CORNER OF HORNBY ROAD AND NANABHAI LANE.
By order of the Trustees of the indenture of trust dated 10th January 1896 made between Jehangir Edalji Dinsey and others, who have been authorised to sell the undermentioned property by an order made by the High Court, on the 30th of March 1920, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction, at the premises, the undermentioned property, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of July 1920 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).
All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Hornby Row in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and eighty-one square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 18 and 15 and by the Collector of Quit and Ground rent formerly under No. 182 and now under No. 5035 and bearing Old Survey No. 4, New Survey No. 9407, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward A No. 1363 and Street Nos. 369, 371, which premises were formerly in the occupation of Mr. C. Jost and other tenants and now in the occupation of Messrs. Pundole and Sons and others and are bounded on the East by the public water well called Chinmajee's Well and on the West by the said Hornby Row on the North by Nanabhai Lane and on the South by the property of Dinshaw Hormasji Batliwala and now of Sir Yusuf Mahomed.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Co. Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.
Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver, in Suit No. 1732 of 1918 (Khatizabai vs. Kazi Gulam Variz Kazi Ali and others), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms the following gold and silver ornaments consisting of pearl vali, gold tulsi patia, gatla patlies, kanganis, bhulabi chokda, bangles, kadas, buttons, earrings, etc., Silver ornaments such as paizan, tedda, payers and other silver ornaments.
The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.
BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 23rd July, 1920.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.
GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS.
23, Churchgate Street.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
THE BOMBAY AUCTION COY., in their premises No. 23, Churchgate Street, will have a Bona-fide Sale of Furnitures by the order of Party Concerned on FRIDAY, the 23rd July, 1920 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.)
Furnitures such as:—
Drawing room, dining room, bed-room etc.
Drawing cabinet, drawing room set, sofa and chairs, centre table, teapoy, etc.

No. 23, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
Under instructions from Kashinath Narayan constituted Attorney for Messrs. Hijos de Manuel Alberela of Novelda (Spain) and on account and risk of defaulting purchasers Messrs. Mohanlal Kohavlal, Messrs. BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will sell by public auction on TUESDAY, the 27th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in Mirchi Gally, Mandvi at the shop of Messrs. Jagjivan Motichand one case pure Saffron (new crop) marked M. K. 58 containing 96 pounds of pure Saffron.
Bombay, 23rd July, 1920.
BOMBAY AUCTION CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd July, 1920.

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.
RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C. 2 C.C., 5 C.C., 10 C.C., and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts capacity as above. BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for 4th prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glass Slides, TEST TUBES, AMPOULES, bottle-shape, in all capacity. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market raises. Trial Orders solicited.
S. N. GUNDI,
Wholesale Chemist,
Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

NOW ON.
OUR GREAT PRIZE SALE
RS. 1,500 TO BE GIVEN AWAY IN 41 PRIZES.
BESIDES
HEAVY REDUCTIONS OF 20 TO 35 PER CENT.
ON EACH AND EVERY ARTICLE PURCHASED.
Best opportunity for Ladies to purchase trimmed hats; evening dresses; sequin, bead, pearl and diamond trimmings, Boys' and Girls' Frocks, Kimonos umbrellas, silks, sarees, borders, etc.
EACH ARTICLE GUARANTEED TO BE OF LATEST FASHION AND DESIGN.
ROCK BOTTOM PRICES EVERYWHERE.
DO NOT THEREFORE MISS THIS RARE OPPORTUNITY.
Call Early to Avoid Disappointment.
AHMED E. ESSA ALI
Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LIMITED.
We recommend our customers and the investing public in general to go in for the **New Issues of the Government of India.**
Buy your **BONDS** and the **LOANS** through us. We supply you funds and grant you many other facilities.
Investor's balances awaiting investments carried on liberal terms. **Investment Securities** bought and sold on customer's account.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 68, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 2229.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED BAGS OF GRAIN, ETC.
Under instructions received from the B. B. & C. I. Railway, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder Goods Shed at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) on MONDAY, the 26th July, 1920, the following articles:—
Several bags of wheat, gram dall, Tulseed, Urad, Barley, Cholla etc., bales of Hemp empty cases pieces of ghee pieces of timber loose lot of ground seeds, cotton, etc.

AUCTION SALE of Motor Lorries, Tractors, Motor Cars and Motor Cycles, belonging to the Imperial Government.
Under instructions from the Controller (sales) Board of Industries and Munitions, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th August 1920, at 2-30 p.m., at Government Stock Depot, Hazi Bunder, Sewree, the following Motor Lorries, Cars, Tractors and Cycles.
3 Holt Cater Pillar Tractors.
1 Napier Workshop Lorry.
2 F. W. D. Lorries (four wheel driver.)
15 Packard Lorries.
5 Ford Vanettes.
7 Motor bicycles (Ariel, Douglas, A. J. C. Rover B. S. A., Rudge, Whitworth and Harley Davidson),
The above motor lorries, tractors, cars and cycles have been used during war and are surplus to the requirements of the Government.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.
MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd July, 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway Line.

Auction Sale of a Shed Situate at Mackenzie's Saw Mills, Sewree on account of the Government.
THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 23rd instant at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Mackenzies Saw Mills at Sewree, by order of the Controller (Sales) Board of Industries and Munitions:—
A shed of 2 bays each 23'—4" wide by 150' long on wooden posts and with galvanised corrugated iron roof.
The conditions of sale being that the shed will be sold as it is and should be dismantled and removed by the purchaser at his own expense within one month of the date of auction sale otherwise the purchaser shall be liable to pay rent for the ground.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 110 BALES BHUSAWAL COTTON.
On MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 5 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green, Colaba, by order of Seth Jetha Devji and on account and at the risk of Seth Manekchand Pirchand of Bhusaval.
110 bales Bhusawal Cotton.
Above bales are lying in the godown of Seth Jetha Devji at Colaba.
MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd July, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.
No. 18, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE of Household Furniture, Sundry Articles, Bicycles, Carriages, Horses etc.
Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 26th July, 1920, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, household furniture and sundry articles:—
Furniture such as drawing room suites, mirror-door almarahs, dressing and writing tables, teak-wood chairs, fancy, teapoys, cupboards, sideboards book stands, etc., etc.
One lot saddlery, 2 enamelled bath tubs.
4 hanging Electric Fans.
By order of the office concerned:—
1,200 cwts mica.
55 mule tanks.
Under instructions from H. C. B. Mitchell, Esqr. the Administrator-General of Bombay and the Administrator of the Estate and effects of the deceased Manjulabai.
Gold Vajortick, bangles and kadas, Silver langers and googrees, cooking utensils picture frames, cupboard, wearning apparels carpet, bedding etc.,
By order of the Post Master-General of Bombay.
Unserviceable articles such as Time-pieces clocks Drill, and canvass bags, gunny bags, Leather bags, and portfolios, chairs, Hurricane lanterns, parcel scales, tent, safes, empty ink bottles, etc.
On account and risk of the defaulting purchasers C. P. and Co., of Mulji Jetha Market.
5 bales of blankets.
AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)
Bicycles, carriages, horses, etc.

BONA FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF EMPTY BARRELS OF BEER, TUBS, TABLES, AND CHAIRS, ETC.
Under instructions from the President of the "Embarkation Staff Institute," Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 27th July 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises of the Shed No. 3, Alexandra Dock the following:—
A big lot of empty barrels of beer tubs, chairs, benches with tables, lanterns stores, etc.
N. B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd July 1920.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.
The sale of Brass Ingots that was advertised to take place THIS DAY by order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Nanak Chand Panmal Dass, is POSTPONED till further notice.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd July, 1920.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES.—9 lbs. nett for Rs. 5 all charges included, by N. P. parcel post. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab.

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.). Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things, prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Fort, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MONEY—He who requires with interest on Hundis can meet or write B. POKARDAS, Broker, Laxmi Building, Bombay 3. 2713

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Hindoo CLERKS, knowing English, Marathi and Gujarathy, 25 years of age. Apply B. WALVEKER, opp. Prarthna Samaj, Bombay No. 4, and 807 Junagunj, Poona City. 2675

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, knowing Type. A man experienced in business line need apply to Box No. 869, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2685

WANTED—Few ORGANISERS for selling shares of Tea and miscellaneous companies on good remuneration. Apply to Box No. 859, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2619

WANTED.—A competent PROOF-READER for a daily news paper. None need apply who has not had considerable experience in the working of a daily Newspaper press. Apply to Box No. 460, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER to work as engineer for a gin and press factory at Khandwa Post permanant. Apply quoting salary to Box No. 877 Advt. Dept., Bombay. 2711

WANTED—A competent ENQUIRY and DESPATCH CLERK for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Only those having previous experience should apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 878, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2724

WANTED by an experienced Bengalee firm to represent a first class Life and Fire office in Calcutta for Bengal, Behar Orissa and Assam, with a decent office allowance and organising expenses. Communications to C. M., 154 Haris Mukerjee Road, Calcutta." 2656

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A duly qualified MEDICAL OFFICER, (L. R. C. P., or M. B. B. S., or L. M. and S.) and a compounder for a pilgrim ship. Apply in person to: The MANAGER, The Persian Gulf Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., 19, Rampart Row, Bombay. 2714

WANTED—A well experienced 2nd class MECHANICAL ENGINEER, who has thorough knowledge of Trip Gear engines Pressing and Ice Factory or ammonia system. Pay from Rs. 160 to Rs. 250 according to qualifications. Please state your monthly salary, age and within how much period the applicant shall be able to join. The applications to be received before the 1st of August, 1920, on the following address. SWAMADAS ISARDAS Sukkur, Sind. 2624

SITUATION WANTED.

YOUNG Gujarati Hindu of respectable family possessing many years experience of Banking and Mercantile lines, desire lucrative Billet in some well established Indian or European House or Bank or willing to join firm of Stock or Gunny Brokers at Calcutta or Bombay. Also can accompany Hindu Shethia to Europe. Please write to Box No. 111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2227

WANTED.

WANTED—Influential, energetic and reliable AGENTS for a Life Insurance Company in Bombay. Liberal commission and allowances. Apply to:—Box No. 875, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2699

WANTED—SUGAR CANE POWER CRUSHER of Chattanooga or of any other make requiring 10 B.H.P. to drive. Apply with specifications and full particulars to HIRACHAND AMEECHAND SHAH, Shukrawar Peth, Sholapur. 2652

AGENCIES WANTED by a businessman in Secunderabad is willing to take up agencies for H. E. H. The Nizam's dominions of firms of Bombay. Please ammunicate to: Box No. 876, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2712

FOR SALE.

4,000 to 5,000 square feet office accommodation required by European Engineering Firm, September or October. Apply Box No 824, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2370

FOR SALE Brand New CROW-ELKHART TOURING CAR, electric lighting and starting, complete with hood, accessories and spare parts. Apply A. S. NARIELWALA, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay. 2716

JUST RECEIVED—Fine Navy Blue and White Serges CASHMERES etc., Prices below market rate D. MANNINGS and CO., 92, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 2715

FOR SALE—One grinding machine for sugar and spices, one country opener for gining purpose and one W. Iron chimney 40ft. in length, and thickness of plate 4in. and 3/16in. respectively in the cast iron foundation plate. Apply SWAMADAS ISARDAS, Sukkur, Sind. 2625

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—New British Rolled Steel Beam 18in. by 7in. by 28ft. and 3 scraps 18in. by 7in. 4ft. Apply ARDESHIR DHUNBHOORA, Bulsar. 2741

FOR SALE—40,000 square yards in Byculla. An ideal site for buildings, brokers need not apply. D. MANNINGS CO., 92 Medows Street, Bombay. 2742

COTTAGE PIANO—Excellent condition and Tone. Any reasonable offer accepted. Owner leaving India. Apply Box No. 881, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2756

TO BE LET.

KIRKEE "Large BUNGLOW TO LET, opposite Barmal Gurdu. Apply terms, Mrs. STETHEN, c/o Station Master, Kirkee for season.

DELAY—DISAPPOINTMENT—HURRY UP—Now very few office rooms and godowns are left to be let in Great Western Buildings in Apollo Street, Fort. Apply:—JETHMA NARANDAS & CO. 2495

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THE FOLLOWING SHARES of Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills, Ltd., have been taken delivery from us by Narshi Gangji who has not paid up for the same. We beg to inform the public, if they deal with these 5 shares they do at their risk. Share No. 6686/90.

From
Abdulla Haji Abdul Karim & Co.
Share and Stock Brokers.
The Bombay Stock Exchange.
Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay. 2790

NOTICE.

WANTED—Experienced GRADUATE of standing as Headmaster, Radhanpur High School. Must join positively on 1st August or before. Apply stating definite terms immediately to the DEWAN, Radhanpur State.

DEWAN,
Radhanpur State.
Radhanpur, 18th July, 1920. 2736

THE CHINA MILLS, LTD.

PERSONS desiring of purchasing the land buildings and machinery of the Company (30,925 square yards of land at Sewree and 46,000 spindles) are requested to communicate with Messrs. P. A. HORMASJEE & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Company at Nos. 2-6, Forbes Street, Rampart Row, Fort, and to submit their offers if any to them on or before the 2nd August.

Dated this 14th day of July, 1920.

By Order of the Board,
P. A. HORMASJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents,
2535 China Mills, Limited.

NOTICE.

BUNKER COAL.

AS the Bombay Port Trust Railway has provided Plots at the Stores Depot for Bunker Coal and is in a position to receive coal there with effect from the 2nd of August, 1920, all Bunker Coal, which has hitherto been consigned to the Cotton Depot, will in future be consigned to the Stores Depot instead, and all wagons now in transit containing coal for Shipping Agencies and Bunkering Contractors will be diverted to the Stores Depot, Bombay Port Trust Railway with effect from the above-mentioned date.

Shipping Agencies and Bunkering Contractors are advised to make early and suitable arrangements to unload and stack their coal at the Stores Depot and to exhibit name boards at their plots.

R. PEEL,
Coal Certifying Authority, Bombay.
Government of India (Rly. Board).
Bombay, dated 21st July, 1920. 2727

NOTICE.

BUNKER COAL.

THE Bombay Port Trust Railway has now advised its inability to receive coal at the Stores Depot before the 2nd of August, 1920. It is, therefore, notified that the date which appeared in my previous notice, viz., the 24th instant, is changed to 2nd of August, 1920.

R. PEEL.
Coal Certifying Authority, Bombay.
Government of India (Rly. Board).
Bombay, dated 21st July, 1920. 2728

THE MORVI SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE

APPLICATIONS are invited by the undersigned from students studying in High Schools and Colleges for the following Scholarships:—

1. Two Scholarships of Rs. 10 (ten) each per month for students studying in higher standard of High Schools durable for one year.
2. Two Scholarships of Rs. 30 (thirty) each per month for students studying in any one of the Colleges durable for one to two years.

Applicants must be respectable residents of Morvi.

Apply by 1st September, 1920.

HON. SECRETARIES,
25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
2686

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

TEAM ROAD ROLLER DRIVERS on pay Rs. 60 p.m. plus 35 per cent. emporary Provisional Allowance as long as the latter is admissible. Must be fully qualified to take charge of and drive 10 ton team Roller. Applicants must be willing join immediately on appointment.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
2746 Nasik District.

WANTED.

TWO qualified SUB-OVERSEERS for preparation of bridge projects in the Office of the Executive Engineer, Kolaba District. Those who have sufficient experience and have worked as estimators need apply and forward testimonials. The monthly salary will be Rs. 50 to 80 according to qualifications and in addition T.A. while on outdoor duty for survey work.

G. S. JOSHI,
Executive Engineer,
Kolaba District.
Alibag, 19th July, 1920. 2745

THE COORLA SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEDEBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 350 per Share for the half year ended 31st March, 1920, will we paid at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 23, hurch Gate Street, on and after MONAY, the 26th instant during office hours those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 17th instant.

J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 22nd July, 1920. 2750

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

FFERS are invited for the purchase of India Rubber Knee Boots either by single, pairs or for larger quantities. These boots are English and American make an perfectly new and in good condition.

The boots may be inspected at the office of the CONTROLLER (Sales), BOARD OF INDUSTRIES and MUNITIONS, New Customs House, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay to whom offers should be made. 2610

CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS

A direct monthly service from Canada to India and Java has been inaugurated by Messrs. Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd. Steamers will sail from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Batavia and other Java ports, as inducement offers.

Cargo will also be taken by transhipment for Karachi, Madras and Calcutta.

Rate of eight well be about the same as is charged from New York.

The first steamer of the Line s.s. "Katuna" is expected ready to load in Montreal about July 15th 1920. For further information apply cent per annum.

Messrs. W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Parsi Bazaar Street, Bombay.
Bombay, 23rd June 1920. 1992

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

WANTED—A MUNICIPAL ENGINEER Rs. 250-10-300 with bicycle allowance of Rs. 4 per mensem.

Applicants must be graduates in Civil Engineering of any of the Indian Universities with a thorough knowledge of road-making and general Municipal experience.

Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned upto 31st July 1920.

The appointment will be on probation for one year and the selected candidate will have to join at once and will have to furnish either cash or personal security of Rs. 500.

Leave and Provident Fund benefit under Municipal rules.

K. G. GUNJIKAR,
Chief Officer.
Municipal Office,
Bandra, 15th July 1920. 2593

UNITED STATES EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION.

S. S. "ABRON".

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, by the S.S. "ABRON", are hereby informed at it has been transferred to the S.S. "EASTERN KNIGHT" due to arrive at Bombay on 24th July 1920. For further particulars please see our notice in to-day's issue of this paper under the heading "S.S. EASTERN KNIGHT".

SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
Agents.
United States Emergency Fleet Corporation.
Bombay, 23rd July, 1920. 2759

PUBLIC WORKS, DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received in the office of the undersigned upto 3 p.m. (S. T.) on TUESDAY, the 3rd August, 1920, for Constructing Pasteur Institute and Stores at Parel, Bombay. The value of the work is about Rs. 1,42,500. Tender forms will be issued during the office hours, either on personal application or by duly authorized Agent. Earnest money amounting to Rs. 2,000 (two thousand only) in cash, or in Government Promissory Notes at the present market rates (cheques will not be accepted) should accompany each tender. Security Deposit as mentioned in the tender form will be required from the Contractor whose tender will be accepted. Forms of tender can be had from this Office on week days during office hours on payment of Rs. 4 per form but no form will be issued on the day on which the tenders are to be received. The Chief Engineer, Roads and Buildings, reserves the right to reject any tender or tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender.

S. V. RAJADHYAKSHA,
Executive Engineer,
Architectural District.
Public Works Building,
Bombay, 20th July, 1920. 2761

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LOST.

ONE TEMPORARY RECEIPT of 2 shares No. 4385 and 4423 of Fazalbhoy Mills, Ltd., standing on the name of Sardarmalji Anaji has been LOST from the New Share Bazar. We request the person who might get it to deliver us at our address. Anyone dealing with it will hold himself responsible.

(Sd.) JIVANLAL M. GUNDERIA,
2735 New Share Bazaar.

NOTICE.

THE STATUTORY MEETING of the above Company will be held on TUESDAY, 27th July, at the Registered Office of the Company, 5 Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd to 28th instant.

By order of the Board,
Messrs. ROSE, SULTANSINGH & CO.,
2737 Managing Agents.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients, the firm of Tricumji Damji Co., will continue to carry on their business in the same old name of Tricumji Damji & Co., and not in the name and tyle of Abdul Habib Abdul Gani & Co., as previously intimated.

Dated this 22nd day of July, 1920.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON.
2733 Attorneys-at-law.

NOTICE

WANTED—An experienced and energetic PARSEE GRADUATE, (one with knowledge of Persian preferred) to proceed to Yezd, Persia, to (organise and) act as Principal of the schools there in charge of the undermentioned Fund. Salary from Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 per month according to qualifications. Apply

SECRETARY,
Persian Zoroastrian Amelioration Fund.
361, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
2501

MINERVA MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF FIRST CALL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Directors of Minerva Mills, Limited, held on the 25th day of May, 1920, a call of Rs. 15 per share was made and it was resolved that such call should be paid to us as the Managing Agents of the Company on or before the 31st day of July, 1920, at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Building, No. 9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, and that if such calls was not paid on such date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum would be charged from the 1st day of August 1920 up to the date of actual payment.

By Order of the Board,
N. SIRUR & Co.,
Managing Agents.
9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.
2706

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTEEN ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, held on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of July, 1920, a Dividend at the rate of Rs. 37-8-0 (Thirty-seven and annas eight) per Share has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or at the Company's Office at Indore, on and after Monday, the 2nd day of August, 1920 between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 14th day of July, 1920.

By order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS LIMITED
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 22nd July, 1920. 2760

UNITED STATES EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION.

S. S. "EASTERN KNIGHT."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, ex s. s. "EASTERN KNIGHT", are hereby informed that the Steamer is due to arrive at Bombay on the 24th July. They are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for our countersignature.

Captain Robertson of Messrs. Ericson & Richards will attend the Docks every morning to survey damaged packages and applicants for survey in writing must reach the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge.

No survey will be granted on packages removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused.

Shortages must immediately be reported and all claims submitted to the undersigned within thirty days of the arrival of the "Eastern Knight" or they will not be entertained.

SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
Agents.
United States Emergency Fleet Corporation.
Bombay, 23rd July, 1920. 2758

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between our client HAJI SALE MAHOMED HAJI SULEMAN and Mr. ALI MAHOMED HAJI SULEMAN, both carrying on business as Merchants and Commission Agents at Jakeria Musjid, Bombay, under the style or firm of Haji Ebrahim Tyeb and Co., has been DISSOLVED as from the 10th day of July, 1920, so far as concerns the said Haji Sale Mahomed Haji Suleman who retires from the said firm. All debts due and owing by the said late firm will be received and paid respectively by the said Ali Mahomed Haji Suleman under the terms of the release executed in his favour by the retiring partner abovenamed.

Dated this 21st day of July, 1920.

DHARAMSI & CO.,
2743 Attorneys-at-Law.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 733 of 1913.

KRISHNAJI ANANT JOSHI ..... Plaintiff
vs.
SIRDAR MANAJI COOVERJI RAJE SHIRKE and others ..... Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute for sale dated 17th June, 1918, Order dated 10th February, 1919, and Judge's Order dated 8th April, 1920, made in the above suit the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commssioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 30th day of July, 1920, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. 1.

The undivided half share of the 1st defendant Sirdar Manaji Cooverji Raje Shirke in all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of Hornby Road and Raghunath Dadaji Street and Police Court Lane., within the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 241 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 494, New Nos. A/5594, Old Survey Nos. 38, 738, 739, 483, 484 and 485 and New Survey Nos. 3/8889 and 1/8889, but erroneously described in the certificate of sale, dated the 28th day of January, 1892, in Suit No. 85 of 1888 given to Bai Kamabai Saheb Raje Shirke as bearing Collector's Old No. 52, New No. 442, Old Survey Nos. 662, 671, 697 and 696 and New Survey Nos. 2-8887, 2/8888 and 208889, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2341, and Street Nos. 39, 41 and 43, and bounded on the East by the Parsee Agiary, on the West partly by Hornby Road and partly by the Raghunath Dadaji Street aforesaid, on or towards the North by the property of Pirozbai, daughter of Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, first Baronet, and on the South by the Old Police Court Lane.

LOT NO. 11.

(a) The undivided half share of the 1st defendant Sirdar Manaji Cooverji Raje Shirke in the Khoti right over the entire village or plot of ground, situate in the District of Trombay in the Taluka of Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Coorla, commonly known as the village of Kirole, bearing Survey Nos. 1 to 148 and containing by admeasurement according to the Government records 980 acres and 33½ gunthas or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say:—On the East by portions of the village of Ghat Cooper, on the West by portions of the villages of Coorla Assumpay and Chandoorlee, on the North by the village of Pavai and on the South by unoccupied Government Swampy ground.

(b) The undivided half share of the 1st defendant Sirdar Manaji Cooverji Raje Shirke in 22 acres and 11¾ gunthas of land in the aforesaid village of Kirol, particulars of which land are given Below:—

Survey No.	Measurement Acres	Gunthas	Pot or Falni No.	Measurement Acres	Gunthas
3	3	17¾	Pot No. 12	0	13¼
	Kharaba	0¾			
4	3	27¾	Falni „ 2	0	3
	Kharaba	2¾			
18	25		Falni „ 6/26	6	29
	Kharaba		27/29/31/11	Kharaba	23
	4				
51	3	35¾	Falni No. 32		4
	Kharaba	6¾	Pot „ 5	0	3
52	6	8¾		0	20¾
	Kharaba	6¾	„ „ 7	Kharaba	1
			„ „ 15	0	4¾
53	3	12¾	„ „ 1	0	16¾
	Kharaba	5¾		Kharaba	1
55	2	5¾	Falni „ 2	0	7
	Kharaba	11¾		Kharaba	2¾
61	4	33	Pot „ 9	0	20¾
	Kharaba	7		Kharaba	1
			„ „ 11	0	4¾
			Falni „ 7	0	1
64	4	33	„ „ 6	Kharaba	1
	Kharaba	7			
78	4	7¾	Pot „ 1/1	0	4
	Kharaba	3¾	„ „ 1/3	0	2¾
78			„ „ 1/6	Kharaba	35¾
Currens					12
			„ „ 1/8	0	25
			„ „ 1/9	0	2¾
79	7	6¾		6	36
	Kharaba	0	„ „ 1/1	Kharaba	5
			„ „ 1/5	0	25¾
82	8	3¾	„ „ 1/1	0	38
	Kharaba	19¾	„ „ 4	Kharaba	2
				2	

LOT NO. III.

All that piece of leasehold land, situate at Mazagon, within the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 677 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Bombay under Collector's Old No. 46, New No. 7/16280, Old Survey No. 651 and New Survey No. 7/3693, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 6211, Street No. 2, and bounded as follows, that is to say:—On or towards the East by the property bearing New Survey No. 8/3693, in the occupation of Gangaram Chowan, on or towards the North by the property bearing New Survey No. 4/3693 in the occupation of Meghji Mulji, on or towards the West by the property bearing New Survey No. 6/3693 in the occupation of Bapuji Vithu, on or towards the South by the property bearing New Survey No. 17/3693 in the occupation of Dharamsey.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., Attorneys for the 8th defendant abovenamed at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 27th day of May, 1920.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA.
Commissioner.
1909

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(In Liquidation.)

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required on or before 31st day of July, 1920, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Attorneys (if any) to the udnersigned, the Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing, in person or by their Attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

The third day of August, 1920, at four o'clock at the office of the undersigned at Wadia's House, No. 45, Cowasji Patel Street, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

Dated this seventh day of July, 1920.

MERWANJEE M. MISTRY.
Liquidator.
2598

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. AHMED HAJI EBRAHIM JUSAB has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Gresham Building Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if, any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land situate at Don Tar 2nd Row or Jackeria Masjid Street in Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 130 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1323, together with the dwelling house and all buildings standing thereon and bounded, on the East by Don Tar 2nd Row, on the West by sweeper's passage, on the North by the house of Haji Chotu Peer Mahomed and on the South by the house of Haji Mahomed Aizam and which premises are assessed under B Ward No. 490 and Street No. 294-296.

Dated this 22nd day of July, 1920.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchasers Attorneys

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. HANSRAJ MULJI and CO., have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim, right, title, or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lease, trust, inheritance, charge, possession, maintenance or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 3, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim which shall then be considered to have been waived and regarded as null an void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of lan or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Elphinstone Road Estate of the Bombay Port Trust in the registraion District and Sub-District of Bombay, on the South by Musjid Bridge, Street, admeasuring 231 5/9 square yards or thereabouts bounded on the North by the Musjid Bridge Street South by Surat Street East by the property of Mamubai widow of Bharmal Pabet and West by the property of Karmella Surjee New Survey No. 3186 B Ward No. 5340 and 5349, Street Nos. 32, 34, 47.

DHARAMSI & CO.,
Attorneys-at-Law.
2747

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BAI GULBAI, wife of Dhunjishaw Cawasji Daruwalla has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer lease, gift, trust, exchange, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever is required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 40, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Matunga Tulsi Pipe Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 832 square yards thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue Under Id No. 129, 350, New No. 12973 New Survey No. 3/173 and in the Books of the Collector Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5562 and Street No. 38 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or wards the East by Tulsi Water Pipe Road, on or towards the West by the property of Sona Kapi, on or towards the North by the property of Pascoal D'Souza nd on or towards the South by the property of Mathena Olivera.

Dated this 22nd day of July, 1920.

CHITNIS MOTILAL & KANGA,
2757 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI JOOSAB HAJI SIDICK, of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell absolutely and free from incumbrances the immoveable property a partiecular description of which is given below to our client, the purchaser.

All persons having or claiming any right, title, interest, property or demand in to or upon the said property or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance, bequest, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make such claim (If any) known in writing to the Collector of Bombay Land and Revenue Department and the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Bombay and to the undersigned at their office at 5, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof. Any claim not made known in writing as hereby required will be considered to have been waived and abandoned and the purchaser will proceed accordingly.

DESCRIPTION OF THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY HEREINABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of free-hold land or ground (originally of Quit and ground rent tenure) situate, lying and being at Duncan Road, without the Fort in the Town and Island of Bombay, and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 244 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2353, 2353, New No. 9404 Old Survey No. 849-849 and New Survey No. 4285 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7381 and Street No. 313, Duncan Road, and which premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say:—

On the North by the property of Jamsedji Sorabji,
On the South by the property of Borah Rajabally Jeewabhoy.
On the East by a sweeper's passage and
On the West by the Duncan Road aforesaid.

Dated this 21st day of July, 1920.

JAMSHEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS.
2743 Attorneys for the Purchaser.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WITH REFERENCE to the notice appearing in the local papers over the signature of Messrs. HIRALAL THAKORE-DAS & CO., Solicitors for The International Film Agency, we on behalf of our clients, Messrs. K. D. and Brothers, give notice to the public that our clients have got the sole and exclusive right for India and Ceylon of exhibiting, amongst others, the serial called "Mystery of 13" and that neither The International Film Agency nor any other person or firm has got any right in the said film or of exhibiting or offering for exhibition the said film.

Our clients believe that the copy of the said film in the possession of The International Film Agency is a pirated copy and they deny that The International Film Agency has purchased a copy of the said film in London in the ordinary course of business.

Messrs. N. & H. Woolf of London had got the sole and exclusive right of exhibiting, amongst others, the said film "Mystery of 13" in India, Burmah and Ceylon and on the 26th day of November, 1919, they sold and transferred the said right to The Ivy Film Service of Rangoon and the said Ivy Film Service of Rangoon in its turn sold the sole and exclusive right of exhibiting the said film "Mystery of 13" in India and Ceylon to Messrs. K. & A. Shethna and Co., and our clients have purchased the said sole and exclusive right of exhibiting the said film in India and Ceylon from the said Messrs. K. & A. Shethna & Co.

All Cinema Theatre Proprietors and Firms and persons dealing in Cinema films are hereby warned against hiring the said film "Mystery of 13" from any person or persons other than our clients and against exhibiting the same in public and they are given notice that if they act otherwise both civil and criminal steps will be taken against them.

Bombay dated this 22nd day of July, 1920.

MULLA & MULLA,
Solicitors.
for Messrs. K. D. & Brothers.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DAUDBHAI HASAM, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, charge, easement, or otherwise in the said property or any part thereof, is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office at No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which period the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate at 2nd Umerkhadi Road, being without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 296 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates under B. Ward No. 3482 and Street No. 5-7 and bounded on the East by a public passage, on the West by the property of Pascoal Azaadia and Raymond de Azaadia on the North by the 2nd Umerkhadi Road aforesaid on on the South by the property of Memon Vaidna Haji Joosab.

Dated this 22nd day of July, 1920.

JUDAH & SOLOMAN,
Purchaser's Attorneys
2748

AMUSEMENTS.

Only 5 performances.

Balwant Sangit Mandali

Will perform their performances at
BALIWALA GRAND THEATRE,
GRANT ROAD
on
Friday 23rd July 1920 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.
In aid of the Hospital under the contro of the Brahman sabha, Bombay.

Sangit] **Veer-Vidamban** [Acts 3
on
Saturday 24th July 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)
DAY PERFORMANCE

Sangit]**BHAVBANDHAN**[Acts 5

Tickets can be had at the Madhavashrama, near West End Cinema,

K. S. HARDIKAR,
Secretary.

Last Week ! Last Week !!
Under the kind Patronage of
H. H. the Maharaja Sawai Tukojirao Holkar Sarkar of Indore
Yeshwant Sangit Mandali
Will perform their performance at
BOMBAY THEATRE, GRANT ROAD
ON
Friday 23rd July 1920 at 9 p.m. (S.T.)
Sangit] **Manapman** [Acts 5
Saturday 24th July 1920 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)
DAY PERFORMANCE
] **anshayakallol** [Acts 5

Tickets can be had at Mandali's Residence in Nana Shankarshet's Temple, Tardeo Road.

G. G. BODAS,
Director and General Manager

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
HOME OF CELEBRITIES
Every day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
The great success of the popular picture bill
LAST NIGHT.
The five reel Fox photoplay.
"THE KINGDOM OF LOVE."
Minister saves girl who offers herself fo. sale in an affort to aid her dylng motherr Certainly any one who cares for splendid moving pictures cannot afford to miss this charming Fox Photoplay that has so much of much of strength and human emotion and such thrilling circumstances contained in it.

ALSO A FINE COMIC.
A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT.
Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4, (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)
NOTE:—Special Trams.
CAR to Colaba via Bombay Gymkhana from the Opera House Tram Terminus.
CAR to Victoria Gardens via Charni Road, Foras Road, Clare Road, Byculla, from the Royal Opera House Tram Terminus.
CAR to Princess and Victoria Docks from the newly opened Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus—which is opposite to Royal Opera House—proceeding on Sandhurst Road and crossing Charni Road, Bhindi Bazar, Null Bazar, Duncan Road. Doongri.

LEST YOU FORGET!
To-day is Friday—the Last Day—to see the wonderfully pathetic Story of a high—souled girl, bron and bred in the depths of chill penury, cast to the merciless winds of degradation and despair, yet working out her salvation—and that of her brother also—with the self sacrifice and renunciation of a martyr.
For the Last Time To-day
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers have in store for you
"A ROMANCE OF THE UNDERWORLD"
(5 reels—5,000 feet),
featuring the dainty darling of the Screen
A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.
TO-NIGHT: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.).
Pucca Arrangements for the Rain
West-End Cinema
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

NEXT SATURDAY
The Picture Extraordinary!
"MY LADY'S GARTER"
Maurice Tourneur Super-Production featuring an all-star cast, including
SYLVIA BREAMER

THE GLOBE
Bombay's Newest and Best Picture Palace.
LAST NIGHT! LAST NIGHT!!
Harrey Carey
in
"Marked Men"
Charming Drama adopted from the most powerful and sensational story of "The Three Godfathers"
Two Gun Trixie
High Class Comedy
Screen Magazine
Shows at: 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.

LOOK SHARP
FOR
TO-MORROW'S GREAT EVENT
"The Flapper"
featuring
Pina Menichelli
The famous Italian Actress.
This is a thrilling and sensational masterpiece by the famous Itala Co.
'Is there anybody who hates a woman?
Well if there be one we invite him to see this exquisite Drama in which a woman, true to her noble nature and her matrimouial trust becomes a lioness when her life and honour are at sake.
THE GLOBE,
Sandhurst Road, West.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
A GALAXY OF FAVOURITIES!
The Famous London Musical Comedy Star **EMMY WEHLEN** in a wonderful Story of a Butterfly who sought adventures and found tragedy.

WARDA HOWARD
Bombay's Favourite Denniston Player

CREIGHTON HALE
The Popular Cinema Star

"HIS BONDED WIFE."
A Comedy of Errors and Corrections. The Breezy Adventures of a healthy Girl.
The fastest heavy-weight boxing contest for years!
BECKETT and WELLS
A splendid picture of the Whirlwind Contest from start to finish
A close up view of Beckett's tremendous knockout blows.
Commencing Tomorrow Saturday 24th July

"CARMEN"
featuring
Mmlle Marguerite Sylva
By Cines Roma

"CARMEN"
with all Star Cast
from the
Opera Comique, Paris

A Grand representation of the Grandest of Grand Operas.

THE EMPRESS Near Grant Road Tram Terminus.
Direction: Madan Theatres, Ltd. *Managing Agents*: J. F. Madan & Co.
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
MADAN THEATRES, Ld. present the DASHING ROMANTIC DRAMA
"A DASH FOR A THRONE"
Adapted from Arthur W. Merchant's
WELL-KNOWN and HIGHLY SENSATIONAL NOVEL
featuring
GUSTAVO SERENA
of "QUO VADIS" fame.
An exciting story of a European Kingdom
A Magnificent Play of the "Prisoner of Zenda" type.
THE EMPRESS Near Grant Road Tram Terminus.
Commencing next Saturday 24th July
"MACISTE The Strong Man **IN LOVE"**
A thrilling Play in six parts
Maciste whose Herculean Exploits are the most astounding features of the Screen.

THE EXCELSIOR
Direction .. .. .. Madan Theatres, Ltd.
Management .. .. J. F. Madan & Co.
6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 9-45
EXCELSIOR VARIETY SEASON!
Special engagement of
The Dollars The Dollars The Dollars
JOHNNIE & JOSIE
VERSATILE COMEDY ARTISTES from the Leading English & Colonial Variety Theatres in an ORIGINAL and REFINED Act
Embracing Musical Comedy.
JAZZ DANCING—ACROBATIC DANCING
Piano Solos and Humourous Patter
JOHNNIE HORNER
who has been described as the World's BEST ACROBATIC DANCER
MISS JOSIE MAYO
The Charming Gipsy Pianiste.
"Around the Town"
EXCELSIOR SERIAL.
THE ROMANTIC and THRILLING Parisian Serial of Life
"The Four Shadows"
1, 2 & 3 EPISODES.
Popular Prices: Rs. 3/- to Annas 4.

To-nigh
AT
THE MAJESTIC
FRANCIS FORD
and
ROSEMARY THEDY
IN
The Dominat Serial
"THE MYSTERY OF 13"
A pure melodrama with a continuous performance of thrilling action,
FIRST INSTALMENT
You cannot afford to miss this serial.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY
TO-NIGHT
BOUND & GAGGED
FEATURING
GEORGE B. SEITZ
AND
MARGUERITE CURTOT
A Novel Serial of Intermingled laughs thrills and Suspense
Episodes 7th and 8th

PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News of the World in Picture

BABY MARIE OSBORNE
IN
DADDY No. 2
A delightful Comedy

TIME
7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. daily.
Matinee: Saturday 5 p.m.
Sunday 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES
Imperial
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

Still Going Strong!
The Universal serial wonder
The Lion Man
Featuring
Jack Perrin
and
Kathleen O'Connor
(of midnight man fame)
Three more episodes 5th instalment also a side-splitting Gomedy
"Clever Kiddies"
at
CINEMA PRECIOUS
Near Grant Road, Tram Terminus, Kamington Road.
Four Shows every day at 5-15, 7, 8-15 and 10-30.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Total Rainfall up to 8 a. m. of 22nd July

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 1920.	Total since 1st June, 1920.	June 1st to 8 a.m. of 22nd July. 1918.	1919.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0·29	28·10	14·22	38·1
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0·20	30·18	12·79	39·45
Esplanade (Gok Tej. Hospital)	0·09	29·77	13·71	38·40
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0·08	31·43	15·81	42·60

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 21st July 1920.
Means observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p. m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. ..... 29.686 inches.
Temperature of Air ..... 81.8 Degs.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..... 77.5 ,,
Dew Point ..... 76.9 ,,
Relative humidity of Air ..... 0.825 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy is 10). ..... 9.4 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air ..... 85.0 ,,
minimum do. ..... 79.5 ,,
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ..... SW
Movement of Wind ..... 225 Miles.
Fall of Rain ..... 0.15 Inches.
Total fall during month ..... 19.78 ,,
Do. do. year ..... 29.23 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 22nd ..... 0.16 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month	July	HIGH WATER: Bombay mean Time h. m.	Depth on Sill ft. in.	LOW WATER: Day of month	Bombay mean Time. h. m.	Depth on Sill. ft. in.
Fri	23	m	11 43	30 1	23	m 5 0	14 3
			11 45a	26 1		5 57a	17 9
Sat.	24	m	6 0	24 7	24	m 11 56a	21 5
			6 25a	24 3			
Sun.	25	m	7 32	24 6	25	m 0 24	18 6
			7 30a	24 0		1 28a	21 8
Mon.	26	m	8 54	25 0	26	m 1 30	18 5
			7 46a	23 11		2 40a	21 5
Tues.	27	m	9 43	25 8	27	m 2 21	18 2
			8 52a	24 2		3 35a	20 10
Wed.	28	m	10 21	26 4	28	m 3 6	17 9
			9 47a	24 8		4 16a	20 2
Thur.	29	m	3 51	26 0	29	m 9 22	19 4
			8 51a	26 5		10 22a	17 9

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 22nd July, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the west Punjab and are moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is below normal and day temperature above the average in the east and north Punjab. Night temperature is generally above normal, the excess being 9 deg. to 12 deg. in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri reports 0.10in. of rain and Allahabad 0.14in. Skies are generally overcast. Humidity is in excess at Allahabad. Day temperature is in defect at Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in lower Sind and southwest Rajputana and are clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is generally below normal in Rajputana with the exception of Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar, and Central India West.—Surat reports 0.14in. of rain, Deesa 0.10in. and Indore 0.20in. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the southern half of the division; Amraoti reports 0.21in., Nagpur 0.66in., Chanda 0.22in. and Raipur 0.79in. Skies are generally overcast. Day temperature is in defect at Raipur.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.29in., Ratnagiri 0.40in. and Karwar 0.42in. Skies are generally overcast.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad reports 0.24in. of rain, Aurangabad 0.15in., Belgaum 0.66in. and Poona a light shower. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

General Remarks.—The monsoon continues feeble and except for some extension into north Hyderabad rainfall has been confined to the same area as yesterday and the amounts have generally been even smaller. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, Gujarat, north Hyderabad and the southern half of the Central Provinces, and local in north Malabar, the south Bombay Deccan, Central India West and the United Provinces.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to increase in the United Provinces and the north of the Central Provinces, but may decrease in Gujarat and the south of the Central Provinces. Some extension is probable in the Madras Deccan and on the east Madras coast.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 21st July, 1920.

The Bombay monsoon has begun to recover. A feeble depression has appeared over deltaic Bengal and the monsoon has extended in the central parts of the country, while it has weakened in the east of the United Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Bihar and Orissa, the east of the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in Bengal, Gujarat and Central India. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, the west of the United Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and Mysore.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report, are:—Moulmein three inches; Kyaukpyu six; Bhamo four; Myitkyina one; Sambalpur one and a half; Chaibasa two; Ranchi four; Hazaribagh one and a half; Gaya four; Lucknow one; Bareilly two; Dehra Dun, Mussooree one.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 22nd JULY 1920.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity: 8 hrs.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total, 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (21st)	93.2	86.0	63	0.1	0.1	0.1
Jask	96.3	85.2	72	0.0	0.0	—0.03
Muskat	100.0	89.6	33	0.0	0.0	—0.16
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—	101.8	87.0	68	..	1.19	—0.58
Multan	104.7	88.0	49	..	4.18	—2.93
Rawalpindi	105.8	80.2	52	..	1.10	—4.26
Lahore	103.5	84.2	62	..	0.74	—3.48
Risal	98.4	82.7	62	..	3.87	—2.55
Ambala	90.1	85.2	64	..	10.59	+1.52
Delhi						
UNITED PROVINCES—	92.0	81.2	72	..	11.55	+2.35
Agra	89.3	80.2	79	0.10	9.49	+1.46
Mainpuri	94.2	79.4	76	..	6.54	+0.75
Jhansi	99.4	80.9	57	..	7.52	—2.69
Cawnpore	89.3	79.9	95	0.14	20.12	+7.75
Allahabad						
SIND & RAJPUTANA—	107.1	84.8	54	..	1.00	+0.07
Jacobabad	97.8	81.6	77	..	0.01	—2.98
Karachi	93.6	75.0	77	..	14.92	+7.85
Ajmer	95.4	74.7	70	..	17.19	+9.35
Jaipur	90.0	76.6	72	..	11.38	+1.78
Kotah	71.0	64.9	96	0.08	19.34	+0.08
Mount Abu						
GUJRAT, KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—	87.4	77.0	82	..	7.20	+0.56
Bhuj	94.5	80.0	80	..	7.84	+2.03
Dwarka	92.1	80.6	83	..	15.71	+7.38
Veraval	93.8	78.9	77	..	14.76	+2.60
Rajkot	92.8	78.4	78	..	17.64	+8.57
Bhavnagar Para	84.3	76.1	88	0.14	19.28	—1.64
Surat	92.0	76.2	84	..	14.99	+1.58
Ahmedabad	90.0	76.2	91	0.10	8.35	—0.22
Deesa	84.7	73.6	92	..	16.07	+6.84
Neemuch	81.3	71.9	86	0.20	25.28	+10.76
Indore						
CENTRAL PROVINCES—	93.8	74.7	82	..	10.87	—9.16
Jubbulpore	88.8	73.4	89	0.07	17.90	+1.42
Saugor	92.7	73.4	90	0.02	13.57	—3.25
Hoshangabad	93.8	74.4	91	0.03	15.59	+4.0
Khandwa	93.4	75.6	78	0.82	9.18	—5.67
Akola	96.0	72.5	85	0.11	6.89	—6.56
Amraoti	95.0	74.0	80	0.66	11.28	—7.88
Nagpur	96.5	70.6	82	0.22	14.69	—5.50
Chanda	77.5	73.1	92	0.79	9.64	—8.56
Raipur						
KONKAN—	85.0	79.2	85	0.29	28.10	—10.78
Bombay	83.3	75.1	86	0.50	24.97	—22.37
Ratnagiri	85.3	76.1	87	0.08	47.27	—6.28
Marmugoa	82.7	76.4	85	0.42	51.74	—15.84
Karwar						
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—	87.4	73.2	70	..	2.97	—5.23
Malegaon	82.2	70.9	80	0.04	2.39	—4.52
Ahmednagar	79.0	70.7	81	0.08	9.74	—0.4
Poona	83.8	71.8	72	..	1.68	—0.85
Sholapur	86.7	71.3	78	..	4.60	—0.23
Bijapur	75.7	67.7	96	0.66	20.24	—2.13
Belgaum	84.4	70.0	90	0.16	1.84	—8.26
Aurangabad	88.2	72.3	83	0.24	12.86	+0.36
Nizamabad (Indr.)	86.8	73.2	89	..	8.09	—1.06
Hyderabad						
MALABAR & CEYLON—	84.6	72.8	83	0.21	73.67	+8.28
Mangalore	82.6	76.5	91	0.06	83.87	+27.44
Calicut	86.0	77.7	78	0.66	64.03	+18.62
Cochin	84.7	77.8	86	..	18.88	+7.02
Colombo						
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—	97.1	73.2	59	..	4.77	—4.20
Masulipatam	92.8	74.7	68	..	0.70	—2.49
Bellary	97.2	81.8	57	..	3.60	—2.05
Cuddapah	101.0	84.4	59	..	1.49	—3.00
Madras	84.5	66.6	80	..	3.72	—2.12
Bangalore	88.5	78.2	66	..	2.52	—0.39
Coimbatore	100.8	79.3	61	..	0.58	—1.45
Trichinopoly	98.1	78.9	71	..	0.70	—1.89
Negapatam						

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 22nd July 1920 was 29.767 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg.

In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 133 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0·1 inch for every 16 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

PEARSE & Co.
THE ONLY FASHIONABLE RESTAURANT FOR THE ELITES OF BOMBAY.
Daily Varieties in Dishes, with Choice Wines and Liquor
BEST ENGLISH & ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.
CHOCOLATES AND SWEETS.
CREW & CABIN BISCUITS.

WEDDING AND CHRISTENING CAKES.
HOT PUDDINGS & PIES.
BREAD TWICE A DAY.
ICES OF VARIETIES.
TEA—COFFEE—& KILN-DRIED FLOUR.
BAR & BILLIARDS.
Bakers, Confectioners and Caterers. APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY. Army & Navy Contractors.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, July 20th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's prices.
July	25.75+ 7
Aug.	25.50+ 9
Sept.	..
Oct.	24.09+10
Nov.	23.63+12
Dec.	23.00+15
Jan.	22.59+14
Feb.	..
Mar.	21.87+16
April	21.34+19
May	..
June	..

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool. July 21st.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	25.44
Oct.	23.83
Jan.	22.38
Mar.	21.74

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 20th

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	8,000
" Exports to Great Britain	1,000
" " to Continent	1,000
Futures at New York July	42.50
" " " Oct.	35.08
" " " Jan.	32.56
Tone.—Steady.	
Spot Cotton at New York	42.00
" " Orleans	39.75
Futures at New Orleans July	37.27
" " Oct.	34.41
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	12 7/8
Demand Bills	3.83.12
River Commercial Bars	..
U. S. Mined Refined	89½
Do. Foreign	89½

New York, July 21st.

Futures at New York July	42.50
" " " Oct.	34.65
" " " Jan.	32.15

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 22.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 431½ for Fully Good Broach July-August and fluctuated for some time between Rs. 429½ and Rs. 431½, the quotation at 3 p.m. being Rs. 430. Later on the rate declined to Rs. 429 and the bazaar closed at Rs. 428. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 425½ and closed at Rs. 428.

For ready cotton the enquiry is small and prices are easier.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

	Rs
Fully Good Broach .. .. .. July	428
Fully Good Bengal .. .. .. July	196
Fully Good Bengal .. .. .. September	207
Fine Oomras .. .. .. July	254
Fine Oomras .. .. .. September	266
Good Southerns .. .. .. July-Aug.	432

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS 22ND JULY 1920.

	Rs
Fully Good M.G. Bengal .. .. .. July	196
" " " .. .. .. September	208
Fully Good M.G. Broach .. .. .. July-Aug.	429
Fine M.G. Omras .. .. .. July	261
" " " .. .. .. September	230

DON'T NEGLECT THAT SORE.

USE ZAM-BUK AND BANISH SKIN-DISEASE & BLOOD-POISON.

Torture day and night, obstinate resistance to all ordinary treatments, and likelihood of the sores spreading these are the penalties of neglecting to use ZAM-BUK at the first sign of skin-disease.

The worst forms of eczema, ulceration, Delhi sores, scalp disease, and blood-poisoning often spring from the simplest cause. Maybe, the warning signal is a rough, "angry" patch on the arm or thigh, or a simple sore on the head. A sore finger, or grazed knuckle has, over and over again, led to serious festering, obstinate sores. Let the skin become unhealthy or broken by a cut or small sore, and germs that abound in the air swoop down and provoke itching, inflammatory disease.

There is only one safe course. If a little Zam-Buk is applied promptly to the affected part, immediate attack is made upon these dangerous germs. Zam-Buk, *which contains no animal fat*, is famous for its antiseptic strength, purity and unique herbal character. By the influence of this rare balm, disease germs are destroyed and the bad matter and inflammation drawn out. The flesh is soothed and completely purified, and a new protective layer of healthy skin is made to grow. Regular dressings of Zam-Buk will heal the worst wound and cure the most obstinate skin or scalp disease. No home can afford to be without this pure herbal ZAM-BUK.

The only genuine Zam-Buk in the Indian Empire is the highly-refined preparation sold in registered sealed packages *printed in English and Native languages*. Make sure you get this packages which contains the pure skin balm especially prepared to suit Indian climates, also full directions in ten languages. Of all Chemists, Bazaars, etc., at Re. 1 or Rs. 2-4 per box. By post for Re. 1-2 or Rs. 2-8 from The Zam-Buk Co., 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta; Messrs. Kemp & Co., Bombay; E. Brooks & Co.; Karachi; E. M. de Souza & Co.; Rangoon; and the Apothecaries Co. Colombo.

SABARKANTHA

MEANS

THE BEST ARRANGEMENT FOR

BOARDING

Only for High Caste Hindus.

Trial solicited.

Behind Mumbadevi Post

BOMBAY 2.

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery
M.G. Bengal ..	..	232	212	187	Ready.
M.G. Sind-Punjab ..	..	232	212	187	"
M.G. Oomras No. 3.	307	272	232	..	"
M.G. Central P No. 1	382	347	317	..	"
M.G. Central P No. 2	347	312	277	..	"
M.G. Broach ..	..	480	460	445	"
M.G. Southern ..	..	..	..	..	"
M.G. Dholleras ..	..	..	..	..	"
M.G. Amenar P. ..	..	..	..	..	"

JETHA DEVJI & CO.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay's 22nd July 1920.

American Rates Rulings Liverpool.

Jan—Feb.—Mar.—April.
22.82 21.88

May—June—July—August.
25.75

Sept.—Oct.—Nov.—Dec.
24.71

New York—New Orleans.

Jan.	32.56
July	42.50
Oct.	35.08

Waidas in Marwadi-Bazar growth—July 430

Broach open F.G.M.G.—close:

Bengal Open	198—210
Do. Close	....
Oomra Open	262—70
Do. Close	....

Owing to a very little business passing in ready market, quotations of ready are uncertain.

Walda market has also fallen on account of heavy sales from offices and monetary embarrassement.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 22nd

Market Rates:

Bank Telegraphic	1/10½
Bank Demand	1/10 7/16
Acceptance 3m/s	1/11½
Fcs. Demand	405
American Dollars	295½
Hongkong	205½
Shanghai	290½
Japan	152
Singap	156½

Market Steady.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

July, 22nd 1920.

	per D.	Rs. a. p.
David	..No.10	1 0 0
Sapurji	..No. 10½	0 15 3
Curlmbhai	..No. 12½	1 2 6
Sapurji	..No. 0½	0 12 3
Japan	..No. 40/1	2 13 0
Do.	..No. 42/2	2 9 0
Do.	..No. 2/40	2 9 0

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations:

BRASS.

July, 22nd 1920.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass	..3/4	94 0 0
Do.	..1	94 0 0
Do.	..1½	94 0 0
Do.	..1½	94 0 0
Do.	..1½	94 0 0
Do.	..2	94 0 0

COPPER:

	per Md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper	..3/4	85 8 0
Do.	..1	88 0 0
Do.	..1½	88 0 0
Do.	..1½	87 0 0
Do.	..1½	87 0 0
Do.	..2	89 0 0
Japanese Copper Barrs		55 0 0
Panch teka joint		28 0 0
Copper English-Barrs		86 0 0
Brass-Barrs		40 0 0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay wheat and Seeds daily Quotations Bazzar Rates.

Bombay, July 22nd 1920. 5-30 p. m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat White, Delhi 70-80 ..	58 0 0	3 10 0
" " Cawnpore 70-80 ..	56 0 0	3 0 0
" Karachi Bangla ..	56 0 0	3 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	11 2 0	11 12 0
" Cawnpore ..	11 2 0	11 12 0
" Yellow Cawnpore ..	12 0 0	12 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	15 14 0	16 8 0
" Thin ..	15 8 0	16 8 0
Teelseed. White 85-15 ..	90 0 0	16 4 0
" Gajar 75-25 ..	32 0 0	17 0 0
" Gajar 50-50 ..	26 0 0	15 8 0
" Black ..	68 0 0	14 0 0
Poppyseed, White ..	16 0 0	17 0 0
Groundnuts	77 0 0	16 0 0
Mowraseed	5 8 0	6 0 0
Barley	41 0 0	.. ..
Castorseed	50 0 0	10 6 0
Cottonseeds	28 0 0	3 12 0
Forward:	Rs. a. p.	
Linseed Sept.	8 14 0	
Wheat Aug.-Sept ..	16 12 0	

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, July 22

Bar Gold Ready Rs. 22/1.
Bar Silver Ready Rs. 101/4.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/10 1/4.
D. D. on London 1/10 5/16.
3 Mst D/a 1/11 1/2.
D. D. on Paris Frc. 400.
3 Mst D/a Frc. 470.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 145.
6C D/st D/p Rs. 135
American Cross Rate Dol. 3.83 5/8.
Paris Cross Rate Frc. 47.30.
London Silver Spot D. 55/4.
London Silver Forward D. 54/5.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 90.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 98/8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 59/4.
4 per cent. Municipal Long dated 65.
4 per cent. Municipal Short dated 90.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long dated 66.
4 per cent. Port Trust Short dated 66.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long dated 64.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was fairly steady about last rates.

The following are the closing quotations of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2,600; Bombay Cotton 1,280; Bombay Dyeing 3,660; Bradbury 750; Century 1,205; Central India 5,325; Colaba Land 3,210; Coorla 3,100; Currimbhoy 1,232/8; David 1,660; Fazulbhoy 1,765; Finlay 1,355; Ind. Malwa 637/8; Kastoorchand 2,400; Kohinoor 3,855; Luxmi Cotton 3,500; Meyer Sassoon 435; Morarji 6,100; New Great 1,070; New City 940; Pearls 1,232/8; Shapurji 430; Sholapur 14,000; Standard 3,100; Swan 1,350; Swadeshi 5,430; Vishnu Cotton 1,800.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 925; Alcock 890; B. Burma 790; B. Burma N. I. 290 pr.; Bt. Burma Pet 19/4; B. Tramway 995; B. Flour 3,200; B. Steam 447/8; Bundi Cement 47; Ind. Cement 465; Katni Ordy. 282/8; Katni Defd. 1,475; Tata Iron Ordy. 162/8; Tata Iron Defd. 950; Tata Hydro 1,110; Tata Oil 350; Tata Bank 40/8; B. I. G. Ins 3 pr.

RAILWAYS.

Ahd. Dholka 104; Ahd. Prantij 540; Amritsar Patti 93; Cen. Pro. Ry. 92; Hoshiarpur 67; Sialkote 70 xd.; Sindh Lt. Ry. 115 xd.; Upper Sindh 75 xd.; Tapti Valley 582/8.

BANK OF INDIA.

The twenty-eighth report of the Bank of India, Ltd., for the half-year ended 30th June 1920, states:—The transactions of the past six months have resulted in a profit of Rs. 14,82,978-13-10; from which must be deducted depreciation on Bank's holding of Government Securities Rs. 1,30,000; provision for Income and Super Tax Rs. 1,70,000, leaving a net profit of Rs. 11,82,978-13-10; the balance brought forward from the last account was Rs. 1,04,890-6-0; making a total of Rs. 12,87,869-3-10; this sum the Directors have disposed of as follows:—

In payment of an *ad-interim* dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum free of income-tax, for the half-year ended 30th June 1920 Rs. 7,00,000; carried forward to next account Rs. 5,87,869-3-10.

This result represents a profit in excess of that of any previous half year by some 6½ lakhs, and is to be attributed mainly to the increase in the Bank's Paid up Capital and Reserve Fund of 50 lakhs each respectively, to the very satisfactory increase of well over 200 lakhs in the current and fixed deposit accounts since 31st December last, and to the good demand for money at remunerative rates during the half-year. The average Bank Rate was 6.98 per cent.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following are the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank as on 17th July 1920.

LIABILITIES.

		Rs.
Capital		1,66,66,660
Reserve Fund		1,20,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	6,37,80,577	
" Deposits at Branches	1,06,66,319	
		7,44,46,896
Other Deposits		24,38,41,216
Post Bills		15,258
Sundries		26,67,435
	Rs. ..	34,29,70,805

ASSETS

Government Securities	4,14,09,228
Other authorised Securities	8,52,970
Credits on Government and other authorised securities	2,82,02,972
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	11,33,50,166
Bills Discounted and Purchased ..	3,30,10,078
Dead Stock	17,85,582
Stamps	12,220
Bullion	..
Balances with other Banks	10 11,994
Sundries	7,61,242
Cash	12,19,45,364
Rs. ..	34,29,70,805

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

The rainfall of the week was satisfactory in the Presidency proper. But the situation in the East Deccan and Bijapur still remains the same and more rain is badly needed. In Sind there was good rain in Thar Parkar and the inundation is satisfactory. Sowing and transplantation of kharif crops continue generally except where rainfall is insufficient. The supply of fodder and water was adequate Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food-grains are almost satationary. The quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	... 47 to 68
Gujarat	... 17 to 56
Konkan	... 42 to 47
Deccan	... 35 to 49
Karnatak	... 45 to 66

POSTAL ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

PRAYER FOR A CONSTITUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 22.

The Postal Officers' Association has requested the Government of India not to dissolve the Postal Enquiry Committee but to refer to it the question of pay of the higher Postal officers and to reconstitute the committee by including representatives of the Superintendents, Deputy Postmasters-General and Assistant Directors-General.

DARING DACOITY NEAR CALCUTTA.

A CONTRACTOR'S HOUSE LOOTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 22.

A daring dacoity was committed on Tuesday night in the house of a rich contractor of Maheshtalla in Howrah district. Some twenty armed dacoits raided the house and began to loot it when neighbours came and a free fight ensued and several men on both sides were seriously injured. The dacoits, however, managed to carry away their wounded comrades and booty of considerable value. No arrests have been made.

INCOMETAX AND SUPER TAX.

Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR

Public Accountant,

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

July 22.

S S Gambhira, Levy, Rangoon
S S Waroonga, Dowd, Aden.
S S Sangola, Langlands, Calcutta.
S S Coconada, Grace, Busreh.
S S Merkara, Manley, Karachi.
S S Bamora, Hull, Busreh.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Yeddo, Norrman, Calcutta.
S S Barjora, Hobday, Busreh.
S S Bandra, Wigger, Busreh.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Hunnie for Dunkirk.
Steamer Waroonga for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Orseolo for Calcutta.

S S Gambhira:—The steamer Gambhira, 3196 tons, Captain H E S Levy, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice.

S S Waroonga:—The B I S N Co's steamer Waroonga, 2639 tons, Captain G Dowd, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

S S Sangola:—The B I S N Co's steamer Sangola, 3548 tons, Captain D H Langlands, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of 6979 tons coal.

S S Coconada:—The B I S N Co's steamer Coconada, 2462 tons, Captain F A Grace, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and 25 passengers.

S S Merkara:—The B I S N Co's steamer Merkara, 5195 tons, Captain H Manley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and 3 passengers.

S S Bamora:—The B I S N Co's steamer Bamora, 1877 tons, Captain T M Hall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and 193 passengers.

S S Yeddo:—The W and A Graham Co's steamer Yeddo, 2481 tons, Captain E Norrman, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Calcutta.

S S Barjora:—The B I S N Co's steamer Barjora, 1908 tons, Captain H Hobday, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Bandra:—The B I S N Co's steamer Bandra, 1877 tons, Captain W Wigger, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Thursday, 22nd July 1920

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Khsrou	..Jeddah	26-7	..T M & Co
F Bahadur	..Coast Posts	N F	..T M & Co
H Shinkai Maru	.. N F	N F	..N Y Kaisha
M Egypt	.. N F	N F	..M M & Co
N Humble	..Karachi	N F	..M M & Co
O Warla	..Bushra	25-7	..M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Sabarmati	..Marmagoa	N F	..K N & Co
Indravati	.. N F	N F	..K N & Co
Mahsnadi	.. N F	N F	..K N & Co
Saraswati	.. N F	N F	..K N & Co
Oporto	..Bhavnagar	N F	..M M & Co
Bahaduri	..Karachi	N F	..K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Talan Maru	..Kobe	24-7	..N Y Kaisha
4 Barjora	..P Gulf	24-7	..M M & Co
7 Sommen	..New York	N F	..Graham & Ce
16 Zayoni	..Red sea Ports	N F	HS Shustary & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Kandy	..Bushra	N F	..Graham & Co
3 Chakdara	..Bushra	22-7	..M M & Co
4 Gambhira	..Rangoon	N F	..M M & Co
5 Scindia	..Liverpool	28-7	..W & A G & Co
6 City of Cheslia	Rangoon	24-7	..Graham & Co
8 Syria	..London	31-7	..M M & Co
11 Morea	..London	24-7	..M M & Co
12 Plassay	..China	21-7	..M M & Co
12 A Gray Cloud	..Calcutta	N F	..T M & Co
13 Karagola	.. N F	N F	..M M & Co
15 Sandakan	..Busra	N F	..D R I M
16 Rotenfels	..Calcutta	26-7	..W & A G & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Heron Gull	.. N F	2-8	..C E B P T

EXPORTS

July 22.

S S Morea for London:—20 cwts otalic acid, 4 cases medicine, Mercantile Bank of London Ltd; 20800 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 31 cwts ginger, E Naranjee and Co.

S S Syria for London:—160 casks condiments, D D Framjee and Co; 9000 cwts linseed, Bombay Co Ltd; 99 cwts gum kadaya, Narsee Mooljee and Co; 52 cwts wheat flour, Mazagon Dock; 22954 cwts millet seed, A Durst.

S S Scindia for Liverpool:—256 bales cotton, Khamji Visram and Co; 200 bales cotton, Latham Aberchombie and Co; 96 bales wool raw, J Karra; 130 bales wool raw, V Comersey; 2000 cwts myrabolams, P Mathooradas and Co; 76 bales cotton, John Taylor and Sons (Manchester) Co; 4300 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 20 bales wool raw, M Comersey; 50 bales wool raw, H Rupchand.

S S Scindia for Glasgow:—6000 cwts linseed, 2 bales cotton carpets, Ralli Bros.

S S Scindia for Middlesborough:—2000 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

S S Scindia for Hull:—4000 cwts castor seed, 2000 cwts linseed, 3440 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Scindia for Marseilles:—1600 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, Khamji Visramji and Co.

S S Merkara for Ghent:—1125 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 15 bales cotton, Vardhman Jeevey and Sons.

S S Merkara for Antwerp:—188 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 400 bales hemp, Kiddle Seeve and Co; 750 cwts coir yarn, Cox's Shipping Agency; 11200 cwts linseed, Sandy and Co.

S S Merkara for Hamburg:—50 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 440 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Merkara for Constantinople:—125 bales cotton, Swadeshi Mills Co Ltd.

S S Eskbridge for Dunkirk:—200 bales cotton, Nippon Menkwa Kabushiki Kaisha; 1200 cwts mustard seed, 2990 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 3000 cwts myrabolams, P Moothuradas and Co.

S S Sommen for New York:—200 cwts dry ginger, The Bombay Export Import Manufacturing Ltd.

S S Tian Maru for Hongkong:—49 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 282 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co.

IMPORTS.

July 22.

S S Karmala from Kobe, Agents Macbinnon Mackenzie and Co Ltd:—44 cases 5 boxes silk piecegoods, 185 cases glassware, 4 cases Bangalore caps, 42 cases spun silk yarn, 81 cases 982 packages 108 chests tea, 6 cases chinaware, 26 bales yellow silk raw, 108 cases wet ginger, 201 bags sago, 35 cases cottons, 20 cases gin, 20 cases ink, 15 cases liquor, 2 cases porcelain, 35 packages 46 bags cardamoms.

S S Khosrou from Jeddah, Agents The Bombay and Persia S N Co Ltd:—109 cases 7 bundles 26 boxes specie, 15 packages empty copper pots, 3 bundles coffee, 70 cases 16 bundles empty bottles, 7 bags gum arabic, 42 cases whisky, 2 cases brandy.

S S Sealdah from Calcutta, Agents B I S N Company Ltd:—7 cases stationery, 42 packages white enamel paint, 2 packages gepsie, 10 lengths channels, 127 coils manila rope.

Sir P. Thyagaraya Chettiar arrived at Bangalore from Madras on his way to Hubli to preside over the Karnataka Non-Brahmin Conference. An enthusiastic reception was accorded to him.

PALOL

PARK, DAVIS'S

AT

Messrs. PERRY & Co.,

Chemist, Druggist, Provisions and General Merchants,

Grant Road, Tram Terminus.

Our Prices defy Competition

Jugmohandas Rugnathdas and Company.

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THE CLARE ROAD BAKERY.

THE best in Bombay, RE-OPENED. For particulars apply to

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Suppliers of

Tweeds, shawls, Embroidery on Poshnina and Silk, Embroidery on wood, Kashmir Trunkets, Silver and Brass goods of any description, furs, leather goods and wood carvings of all designs, etc. etc.,

at moderate rates.

Price List on application.

Every satisfaction in cooking guaranteed
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YOUR HOROSCOPE.

LIFE-READING for one year in monthly details Rs. 2. General whole Life-Reading Rs. 5. Whole Life-Reading in detail Rs. 9. Information required date of birth and time (year, month, day and hour of birth) or copy of Horoscope.
Testimonials from all quarters.
Apply to: B. R. SRINIVASAIYA,
Chamaraja Agrahar, Mysore.
2400

GROSSMITH'S
"GOLDEN STILL"
Eau de Cologne

Wonderful freshness, invigorating quality and delightful odour, distinguish this really high-class Eau de Cologne, which is undoubtedly the finest production of its kind.

It is manufactured from the purest ingredients and blended with the knowledge derived from nearly one hundred years' daily practice.

There is nothing more welcome for headache, fatigue, or distressed nerves, than "Golden Still" Eau de Cologne.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.
Beware of worthless imitations.
Insist on having the original, made by

J. GROSSMITH & SON,

Distillers of Perfumes,

Newgate Street, London, E.C.

Proprietors of the celebrated Hasu-no-Hana, Phûl-Nana, Shem-el-Nessim, and Wana-Ranee Perfumes.

She is Thriving on Mellin's Food

VERA HALL
6 months old

Mrs. J. Hall, of 50, Monkswell St., Liverpool, writes: "Mellin's has done wonders for baby."

There is really no 'wonder' at all; it is simply that Mellin's Food, when properly prepared, offers all the life-giving principles and necessary constituents of healthy mother's milk, and offers them in the form best calculated to render prompt and lasting benefit.

Let 'Mellin's' work wonders for YOUR child.

Mellin's Food

Every mother should read the "Care of Infants in India," gladly sent FREE by:

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The Arya Pathika Ashram.

LODGING AND BOARDING

Specially meant for High Class

HINDOOS AND STUDENTS

Girgaon Back, Parekh Wady,

Bombay.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS,

TO-DAY.

Meeting of the Peace Celebration Fund Committee, at the Municipal Corporation Hall, 6 p.m.

Bombay University Senate Meeting, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 5-45 p.m.

Mr. Tilak's 65th Birthday Celebration at Morarji Gokuldas Hall, Cavel, 6-30 p.m., (S.T.).

SATURDAY, July 24.

The s.s. "Morea" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Cricket Matches: (1) Bombay Gymkhana v. St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, 2.30 p.m., (2) Parsi Gymkhana v. B. B. & C. I. Ry., Parsi Gymkhana ground, 2-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, July 25.

Cricket Maches; (1) Parsi Gymkhana v. Esplanade C. C. (2) Shapur Spencer C. C. v. Hindu Cricket Assocn (3) Hindu Gymkhana v. Baronte C. C.

MONDAY, July 26.

The S.S. "Khiva" with the outward mails of the July 8, expected to arrive at 6 a.m. of the July 8, expected to arrive at 6 p.m.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Mr. V. J. Sohoni will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the local Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, on Sunday next at 5-30 p.m.

FEAST OF ST, ALEIXO.

The Sons of Calangute celebrates the feast of their Patron St. Aleixo at the Cathedral of our Lady of Gloria, Byculla on Sunday next at 8 a.m. (S.T.).

BAND AT R. B. YACHT CLUB,

By kind permission of Col. J. S. McNeil V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (Indian Defence Force) will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell to-day at 6-15 p.m.

SHARDA SEVAK MANDAL.

A meeting of the above Mandal will be held at Kashi Bag, in the New English School, near C. P. Tank at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the 25th inst. when Mr. M. S. Thorat will speak on 'Caste System.' It is open to all students.

CITY'S MORTALITY,

Total Mortality in the city of Bombay on Wednesday was 105 as against 153 and 92 of 1919 and 1918 respectively. There were 2 attacks, which included 1 case of a Musalman Pilgrim to Hai and 3 deaths from cholera and 1 attack and 1 death from Plague.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

The Muslim Students' Union, Bombay, invites applications from the poor and deserving Muslim students for a certain number of scholarships reserved for them. They will be granted according to qualifications. They should apply with testimonials to the Hony. Secretary for Poor Boy's Library, 47 Arcadia Building, Bombay—8.

KARNATAK NON-BRAHAMIN CONFERENCE.

The People's Union have elected Messrs. K. D. Dhuru, S. K. Bole, S. V. Keer, H. A. Talcherker, D. S. Yande, D. S. Dongre, R. J. Avad, K. P. Khandke, R. V. Vandeker, D. H. Kawly, S. B. Sirkar, R. S. Asavle, G. K. Borade, R. D. Banker, as delegates for the ensuing Karnatak Non-Brahmin Conference to be held at Hubli.

"WRONG IN PRINCIPLE."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you kindly insert the following in your next issue of your esteemed paper:—

I read with much interest a letter from my friend Mr. Azad in your issue of 19th and I must say that it is too late a lament over a dead camel. Mr. Azad should have taken the opportunity of expressing his views much earlier but it is now rather too late to comment upon an appointment which the Government have made after due consideration. Mr. Azad ought to have remembered that Mr. Junglewala is also a pleader and a member of the Bar and though he commenced his career as a petition-writer still he stuck to his appointment as an interpretor and rose to the distinction of the Chief Inspector of the Bombay Police Court. Mr. Azad laments that Mr. Junglewala does not possess adequate knowledge of law but he forgets conveniently that the Bombay public does not expect so much law as abundance of common sense, steadiness of character and impartiality Mr. Gunglewala has all these attributes. If any of the intelligent public were to attend daily proceedings of any of the Bombay Police Courts he would find that very little law is discussed and most of the cases are due to quarrels at the water tap, a brawl in a pitha or a disturbance on a public road and when such cases come on for hearing the local pleaders in glowing terms put before the presiding Magistrate the imaginary wrongs suffered by the clients with the result that such cases end in composition with the undertakings of the accused not to repeat their conduct of the past.

We lawyers mostly deal with the future and the police courts are meant for punishing past and preventing future offences. With such cases a man with strong common sense is quite competent to deal and a Magistrate with a tongue too long for his mouth is not needed. I was surprised to see in the letter of Mr. Azad the names of eminent members of the Bar such as Messrs. Rangnekar, Kanuga and others and I am quite sure that they would not appreciate the inclusion of their names in such a controversy. I am even doubtful about the incident of a deputation of the learned members of the Bar waiting upon the learned Ag. Chief Presidency Magistrate. To my mind this letter on the part of Mr. Azad was quite uncalled-for and unnecessary.—Yours, etc.,

MUSA H. VISRAM,
Bar-at-Law.

28, Kalbadevi Road,
Bombay July 21.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

ITS TRANSFER TO CORPORATION

GOVT. TO BE ADDRESSED TO EXPEDITE.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday, Mr. V. A. Dabholker presiding. The Corporation met only nine minutes later than the time fixed, which is a considerable improvement.

The Corporation decided to accept the offer of Mr. Mulla for the erection of a combined drinking fountain and clock-tower at the junction of the Sandhurst Road and Falkland Road at his own cost. After some heated discussion, it also passed a proposition moved by Dr. Javle, asking the Government to expedite legislation for the transfer of the Improvement Trust to the Corporation.

AN "OVERWORKED" CLERK.

The Corporation considered a letter from Mr. T. L. Namjoshi, stating: "I was a temporary clerk in the Bombay Municipal Office (Fort). During my stay there up to 5th June, 1920, I worked from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. On the 6th of this month I was forced to resign my post because I did not comply with the request of my superior to work after the office time. Moreover, the officer and the other clerks wanted me to do the work as my duty. It is reported that every clerk is compelled to work in that office from 10 in the morning to 8 or 10 p.m. when the Corporation sits. I found these extraordinary hours of labour to be an intrusion on my rights and consequently by compulsion I was forced to resign my post through the unbending demand of my superiors to work. I know the Corporation takes care of the citizens of Bombay, and that it should not have looked after the proper treatment of the clerks that work under its own auspices is a striking paradox. I, therefore, hope that the Corporation will take the matter into its own hand, and will oblige me and my fellow-brothers working in that office by setting the things right."

Mr. M. A. M. Khan moved that the letter be recorded.

Dr. R. T. Nariman seconded.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said the Standing Committee had failed in its duty. Here was a member of the staff who distinctly said that he had been overworked. The matter should be gone into carefully, and it was the duty of the Secretary to do so. Were they going to make their clerks work not only during office hours, but also after the office hours? If they did not give relief to the men who complained to them, then the Corporation's existence would be of no value to the public. When were the poor clerks to look after their family, when they were made to work here the whole day? If even some of the statements were correct he felt that they did not reflect much credit on the Secretary's office. Such kind of treatment was not the right sort of encouragement to their subordinates. The Standing Committee had given no reasons for merely recording the letter. He moved an amendment that the matter be referred back for reconsideration to the Standing Committee.

The President asked who seconded the amendment, and Mr. M. M. Kamdar and Mr. S. C. Dhondy simultaneously got up. Mr. Kamdar said he seconded the amendment, but the President said that as there was no seconder, although Mr. Kamdar was on his feet before he gave his decision, the amendment dropped.

AN "UNDERSTANDING" FOR LATE HOURS.

Dr. M. C. Javle said when Mr. Namjoshi was taken on he was told that he would have to stay late; he had only served about 18 days, and as soon as he passed his B.A. Examination he left the service. His statements were true, but the clerks were given to understand when they were employed that they would be kept late.

Mr. M. M. Kamdar said it was an injustice to the members of their staff to keep them after office hours. It was inevitable, however, that the clerks should remain after office hours owing to the nature of their work. He thought there was no harm in referring the matter back to the Committee not merely in regard to Mr. Namjoshi, but in regard to the whole staff. He moved an amendment that the matter be referred back to the Standing Committee for their reconsideration with a request that they would communicate the decision to the Corporation.

Mr. N. M. Joshi seconded.

AMENDMENT RULED "OUT OF ORDER."

The President ruled the amendment out of order.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy objected to the time of the Corporation being wasted in such an unimportant matter.

The closure was appointed at this stage.

Mr. Khan, in replying, said during Mr. Namjoshi's employment here, there was no Corporation sitting, hence his statements were absolutely false. Another thing was when the Corporation was not sitting the clerks had not to sit late. They could do nothing more in this matter.

The motion was adopted.

FOUNTAIN WITH CLOCK-TOWER.

The Corporation then considered a letter from the Commissioner stating that Mr Mulla Mahomedalli Shaik Sarafally had submitted a proposal to erect a combined clock-tower and drinking fountain at the junction of Falkland and Sandhurst Roads. The design was suitable, and the whole would serve a very useful purpose. Mr. Sarafally had also agreed to deposit with the Municipality a sum of about 10 per cent. of the total cost of the structure for its maintenance.

The Commissioner recommended that the offer should be accepted by the Corporation.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy moved that the offer be accepted.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna said he did not know whether the tower would interfere with the traffic, and subject to that he moved that the matter be referred to the Roads' Committee.

MR. GAMADIA'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. B. N. Gamadia moved an amendment that the report be submitted within three months.

Mr. Sethna accepted this amendment.

After some discussion the closure was applied, and the motion and the amendment were both put to vote; with the result that the voting was equal on both sides—12.

CASTING VOTE PASSES PROPOSITION.

The President said he would give his casting vote against the amendment, whereupon a poll was demanded. The result of the poll was that 17 voted for and 17 against, and the President again gave his casting vote against the amendment and the original proposition was adopted.

TRANSFERENCE OF IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Dr. M. C. Javle moved:—

"That the President be requested to address Government requesting them again to expedite legislation for the transfer of th Improvement Trust to the Corporation."

He said it was more than two years since the Government decided upon handing the Improvement Trust to the Corporation, but nothing had been done in the matter. On his motion they had passed a resolution asking the Government to expedite the matter, but Government had not even the courtesy to send them a reply. Lately they had been receiving a kind of treatment which they were not receiving before. He hoped thei late colleague would look into the matter.

Dr. Sukhia seconded.

Mr. Kamdar supported.

Mr. H. P. Mody moved an addendum to be added at the end enquiring when they proposed to do so.

He said Government had no intention of moving in the matter at all and therefore he wanted to make that addition. They did not want to transfer the Trust until they had completed all their big schemes, leaving them to do as little as they could in the matter. The Government, otherwise, had no raeson to be silent in the matter.

MR. MODY'S AMENDMENT.

Dr. Javle did not accept the addendum, and Mr. Mody moved it as an amendment.

DR. SUKHIA TO GOVERNMENT'S DEFENCE.

Dr. Sukhia opposed the amendment as it would open a door for contention as Government had "frankly and generously" given out their intentions of transferring the Trust to the Corporation. Two years ago the Government had done their best and nothing remained for them to do now.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna was surprised at the unusual attitude Dr. Sukhia had adopted in the matter. More than 15 months had passed by and nothing had been done, and Mr. C. V. Mehta had given notice of his intention to move a resolution in the Council. He was not very keen on the transfer before, but now that that they had passed a resolution, the resolution must be respected. By passing this resolution they would only be strengthening the hands of the Government. There was the greater reason for the transfer since there were important improvement schemes under discussion, and the Corporation would like to have them adopted in the manner they wished.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said at the meeting of the members of the Corporation with the Government, the latter had confirmed the promises of Lord Willingdon, but there were many important things to be discussed, as only the principal points were then discussed. Since then they had heard nothing in the matter, although the Municipality had passed a resolution reminding the Government of the matter.

"NO EXCUSE FOR SLEEPING OVER IT."

Mr. Cowasji said the Government had acknowledged their resolution, and he had no objection to the present resolution being passed. It would take them a long time to settle all the preliminary matters, and so the matter was dragging on, but that was no excuse for the Government's sleeping over it. There was no doubt that the Trust was going to be transferred as soon as possible. He supported the resolution.

Mr. E. G. Turner said the Trust had not caused any delay in the matter in order to pass their big schemes. They had no communications with the Government about the big schemes. But they were pushing some of their schemes because the housing question had become so acute, and they would not be doing their duty if they did not push those schemes. They had no communication with Government about the transfer of the Trust, or for delaying the matter.

ORIGINAL MOTION PASSED.

On the motion of Mr. N. M. Dumasia the closure was applied, and the original motion was passed by a majority.

The Corporation then adjourned till to-day.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Right Reverend Bishop Edwin James Palmer, M.A., D.D., is granted furlough for five months with effect from the 29th May 1920.

The Venerable the Archdeacon C. M. Barham, Senior Chaplain, Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been permitted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to retire from the service with effect from the 20th September, 1920.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Carter, C.B., F.R.C.S., D.T.M., (Liverpool) I.M.S., will act with effect from the 11th June 1920, as First Physician, J. J. Hospital, and Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine and Therapeutics, Grant Medical College, in addition to his duties as Dean and Professor of Pathology.

Mr. E. F. Elton is nominated a member of the Board of Examiners in Bombay with effect from the 12th July 1920, pending further orders.

The Hon. Sir Norman Cranstoun Macleod, Kt., resumed charge of his office as Chief Justice of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on Monday the June 1920.

The Governor General in Council is ed to recognise the appointment of S. Fraser, to be in charge of the Co for Spain at Bombay, during the a of Senor Don L. R. Amoedo.

WHAT SHALL WE DO NOW?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your to-day's leader, remarkable for its force and sobriety, you have very rightly indicated our future line of action. The only thing that we could do, in the circumstances, is as you say, to send a protest to the British Democracy. You refer to a joint-protest i.e. a protest signed jointly by the leaders of all the parties. Very good. But you have counted without the host. You did not take into consideration whether such a joint-protest is possible. First of all, it is difficult to say who are leaders and who are followers. Secondly, the country is full of parties. The Montagu-Chelmsford report only duplicated the Indian politicians; but the subsequent events in India have given birth to numerous parties. Supposing these two difficulties are solved, how can they be brought together? It is only very recently at a public meeting in Tanjore, it was said that Moderates, while in England betrayed the cause of their country, that they were at the bottom of the Rowlatt Act and so on and so forth. If such vilification is not put an end to, do you hope for a meeting of leaders? Again, non-co-operation, boycott of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, boycott of Councils, are the order of the day with a party. How can this party come into friendly contact with those who do not advocate these? It is true that all personal differences must be extinguished in national interests. You may believe in protests: but, there are some who do not. Therefore, it is doubtful whether our sensible and most appropriate suggestion will be agreed to by the representatives of all the parties. Anyhow it is worth a trial. If you will leave open your columns to suggestions as to how to make it possible to send a joint-protest, it is likely it might come to pass.—Yours, etc.,

N. V. SARMA.

Girgaum,
July 22.

Sir,—Lord Finlay, has the reputation of being a great lawyer. Yesterday's speech of his, however, in the House of Lords takes one's breath away. And his statement that after examining the Hunter Committee's report any one will come to the conclusion that it was established that there was the existence of an anti-British conspiracy at Amritsar is simply monstrous coming as it does from a man who has the reputation of being a great lawyer. Be that as it may, one can conclude from this that Lord Finlay is now in his dotage, that taking advantage of his position (because he was Lord Chancellor for some time) he has been made the benchman of Lord Sydenham and his associates and that however high-souled and noble in his principles a man may be he does not care to see things in their right perspective whenever any question between a white man and a brown man or between the member of a ruling race and that of a subject race crops up.

I congratulate you, sir, therefore, on your leader of to-day, particularly for the statement that "British Imperialism was an exception to Prussian militarism" is "a myth and fond illusion." I am glad that this debate has taken the course that it has taken in the House of Lords for it will open the eyes of many of our Indian brethren who still have great faith in the aristocratic and middle classes of England. The only party on which one can rely is the Labour Party for it has no axe of its own to grind but works purely in the interests of the millions without distinction of riches or poverty or black, brown or white.

Under the circumstances the calling of an urgent meeting is advisable in order to condemn the debate in the House of Lords and to send forth our united message to the Labour Party to stand by us.—Yours, etc.,

I. N. MEHTA.

New Queen's Road,
July 22.

BOMBAY CIVIL SERVICE.

PROBATIONER IN EXECUTIVE BRANCH

A press note, dated July 19, issued by the Bombay Government states:

His Excellency the Governor in Council desires to select a candidate for appointment as probationer in the Executive Branch of the Bombay Civil Service. The selection will be made from persons of high educational qualifications who are not already in Government service. Applications are accordingly invited which must reach the Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, on or before the 1st October 1920. Applicants must produce evidence—

(i) that they are subjects of His Majesty or of a State in India and have resided for not less than three years before the date of application within the limits of the Bombay Presiency or of States under the political control of His Excellency the Governor in Council;

(ii) that they will be above 21 and below 25 years of age on the date abovementioned and that the proofs of age and nationality required will be according to the rules specified in the footnote to this notification;

(iii) as to the University degrees or other educational distinctions gained by them;

(iv) as to their proficiency and conduct in the shape of certificates from the heads of such educational institutions as they may have attended, provided that the candidate who has attended a college must produce a certificate from the Principal of such College.

The selected candidate will be required to satisfy Government, after a special medical examination to be conducted by the Medical Board of the Presidency, that he is in all respects physically fitted for the performance of the duties required of an officer holding any appointment in the Executive Branch of the Provincial Service.

The probationer will be required to go through a course of equitation and obtain a certificate of proficiency, and to pass the tests prescribed for Junior Members of the Civil Service, viz., the Lower and ndard Departmental Examination ng an examination in the district to which he is llector of the district to ted will afford him every acquiring a thorough insight into his duties. Except for special reasons, such probationer will not receive permanent charge of a taluka nor be invested with magisterial powers until he has have passed the Departmental Examination, Lower Standard. After the period of two years prescribed, such probationer will ordinarily be appointed to the first vacancy occurring in the cadre of Deputy Collectors. His pay will be for the probationary period —Rs. 250 per mensem until he passes the Departmental Examination, Higher Standard, and then Rs. 300 per mensem.

MR. JOSHI AND LABOUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. P. B. Lele has written to you again still maintaining that it is my duty not to accept my nomination by the Government of India as the representative of Indian Labour for the panel for e Commission of Inquiry. Mr. F. J. Ginwala has also written in a similar strain. Neither of them has shown how it will serve the interests of Indian Labour if I refuse to accept my nomination. In case I refuse my nomination, the Government will be at liberty to nominate some other man till they are convinced that Indian Labour is oragnised. There is no means of compelling Government to nominate a man selected as the representative of Indian Labour by a public meeting held at Bombay. So, if either myself or any other man nominated by Government refuses to accept the nomination, the only result will be that the Indian Labour will go unrepresented. I, therefore, again urge upon those who sympathise with the aspirations of Labour that they should make an effort to perfect the Labour organisation. Both Mr. Lele and Mr. Ginwala will admit that up to now no machinery exists in India for the selection of a representative of Indian Labour. Till that machinery comes into existence, no one can blame the Government for taking upon themselves the selection of the representative of Indian Labour. When a Trade Union Congress, properly representing the trade unions in the country, will be held, it should bring into existence a machinery for the selection of an All-India representative. If such a properly selected representative does not become acceptable to the Government and they nominate another person, the Central Labour Organisation can challenge the credentials of the nominee of the Government at the International Labour Conference by means of facts and figures sufficient to convince the Conference that the Indian Labour is organised. Even if the Government of India does not give justice, the International Labour Conference, having no special prejudice against Indian Labour, should be depended upon to do justice to Indian Labour. Moreover, the Government of India will not take the risk of their nominee not being accepted by the International Labour Conference, if they see the slightest chance of the Labour organisations in India being able to convince the International Labour Conference of the fact that Indian Labour is organised. But what is required is an All-India machinery for the selection of a Labour representative. It is a mistake in my opinion to allow Indian Labour to go unrepresented till the Government recognises the fact that Indian Labour is in a position to select a representative who will be acceptable to the labouring classes in India.

Moreover, it is neither for Mr. Lele nor for Mr. Ginwala to take upon themselves the responsibility of this extreme policy involving non-representation of Indian Labour at the International Conferences. I hope neither of them will assume that responsibility where the interests of millions of Indian workers are involved. You know that in the reformed Council, a member will be nominated by the Government to represent the labour classes in the Presidency. Will Mr. Lele and Mr. Ginwala take upon themselves the responsibility of advocating that no nominated member should serve on the Council? We have been asking Colonial Self-Government from Government. But have we refused to utilise the reforms which have been granted to us on the ground that Govtrnment have not satisfied our full demands? This will make clear to your readers that the view advocated by Mr. Lele and Mr. Ginwala is based upon a policy which will not be acceptable not only to myself but to a large number of educated Indians. This policy has never yet been followed by any section of Indian politicians, not even by the Indian National Congress.

As regards the view that by accepting the nomination by Government, I am obstructing the Indian Labour in their securing the right of selection, will Mr. Ginwala say whether those who will enter the reformed Councils are similarly obstructing the Indian people in getting what they have demanded from Government viz., the Congress-League Scheme.

With regard the other points mentioned in their letters by Mr. Lele and Mr. Ginwala, I think I should leave them untouched as they are only personal and do not concern the main principle of the controversy. Both of them are within their rights to hold any opinion they like concerning my sense of self-respect or the largeness or smallness of my heart of my sincerity for the cause of Labour or my readiness to do my humble duty towards it. I have no quarrel with them on the point.—Yours, etc.,

N. M. JOSHI.

Bombay, July 21.

COMPARTMENTAL SYSTEM.

ADOPTED BY BENARES UNIVERSITY

(From a Correspondent.)

BENARES, July 22.

On Wednesday evening, the Senate of the Benares Hindu University accepted the compartmental system for the Intermediate, B.A. and B.L. Sc. examinations after a prolonged debate, in which, among other professors Ramdas, Gour and Keightley, Babu Bhagwandas and Doctor Ganesh Prasad, joined in support of the compartmental system.

The Senate decided by an overwhelming majority to allow a candidate, who has failed in one subject only to reappear in that subject only and to be declared passed the examination on obtaining at least forty per cent. marks in that subject.

ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

PUNJAB RAILWAYMEN AFFILIATE

BOMBAY PRESS WORKMEN'S UNION RESOLUTION.

The General Secretary writes that wires have been received from the President, North-Western Railway Association, stating that the Chief Delegates Committee has unanimously agreed to affiliate to the First All-India Trade Union Congress. This Union is the biggest in India. A wire has also been despatched by it to His Excellency the Viceroy (and a copy sent to the Agent N. W. R.) that Punjab Railwaymen have also nominated Lala Lajpatrai as the representative of Indian Labour to the International Labour Conference.

At a meeting of the Press Workmens' Union presided over by Mr. Mavji Govindji resolutions were passed cordially welcoming the movement for the calling of the First All-India Trade Union Congress, authorising the Managing Committee to elect two delegates to the Congress and approving the appointments already made.

Preparations are being rapidly advanced for the completion of all necessary arrangements in connection with the holding of the Congress. A circular telegram has also been issued through the Press informing all Unions of the intention to hold the Congress in Bombay next month.

THE "TIMES" PRESS STRIKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Now that Mr. H. W. Smith, the Business Manager of "The Times" Press, has sought the hospitality of your columns allow me to supplement his statement so that the public knows how the matter really stands. "The Times" Management, inspite of its belief that the wages given by it were higher and better than those of others, has thought fit to increase the same by 10 per cent. and hence may be credited to have larger sympathy and greater feeling for the workers; if so, the question naturally arises, "why, inspite of the rise does the strike continue"? The workers' main demands, in addition to the offered rise, are:

1. one month's leave with pay.
2. one month's pay as bonus.
3. redress of ill-treatment.
4. pay for the strike days or 15 per cent. increase instead of 10 per cent. offered.
5. Reinstatement of Mr. Krishna Mahadeo.

As regards the first and second demands Mr. Smith at the second interview suggested that the consideration of the same be held over till the return of Mr. Pearson in November, though it seemed that the management was not disinclined to consider and partly meet the demand for leave with pay.

Re the complaint for ill-treatment, the management showed willingness to go into the matter on particulars being given.

As regards the fourth demand I do not think there can be difficulty in settling the same, but the bone of contention seems to be the reinstatement of Mr. Krishna Mahadeo, who, the strikers believe, has been dismissed because he worked in their interests and had a hand in the formation of the Press Union. His dismissal after 15 years' loyal service, to their minds, is otherwise inexplicable. We were told at the first interview we had with Mr. Smith, about ten or more days back, that Mr. Krishna Mahadeo was dismissed for "loitering," upon which it was pointed out that if it was so, the punishment was heavier than the crime and apptaled to the management not to make his reinstatement a question of prestige, but to look at it from a generous point of view. Even though an offer of apology was made, Mr. Smith could not be moved from the position he had taken up. At that time the workers would have returned on a smaller increase in pay and reinstatement of Mr. Krishna Mahadeo, but negotiations for settlement failed for the reason stated above. It was at the second interview, early this week, that Mr. Smith informed the deputation for the first time that Mr. Krishna Mahadeo was dismissed for "creating discontent amongst the workers" (though the words he used were that he was a nuisance and a thorn in their side). This gave the real cause of his dismissal, and warrants what the workers believe, and it is on this belief that the strike continues.

Now, Sir, there are two different ways of looking at the matter. What may be discontent in the eyes of the Business Manager of the "Times" Press may be loyalty on the part of Mr. Krishna Mahadeo to the interests of his co-workers. Mr. Smith by not agreeing to take back Mr. Krishna Mahadeo, even on terms, made a hero of him and gave the strike a new aspect, and now the question, rightly or wrongly, has become one of prestige vs. principle.

In this connection, it must be stated in fairness to Sir Stanley Reed that he seemed to have realised (this was at the second interview, he being absent at the first) what Mr. Smith failed to do, that the punishment of Mr. Krishna Mahadeo, if necessary as an act of discipline, was excessive, and he asked Mr. Smith at the said interview whether he would take back Mr. Krishna Mahadeo on certain terms. This Mr. Smith refused to consider and the strike continues, because Mr. Smith could not be induced to look at the matter of dismissal of Mr. Krishna Mahadeo and his reinstatement from a larger and generous point of view.

The public will thus see how the matter really stands, and where the rub is. So keen have I been to see the strike settled amicably and equitably that I have no hesitation in recommending arbitration on matters which have so far not been settled.

Is Mr. Smith willing?—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

July 22.

THIRD KHILAFAT DAY.

FIRST OF AUGUST, 1920,

is the day for a complete *hartal* as a protest against the Turkish Treaty. On this day pray to Allah, keep fast, suspend all business, hold meetings, and make covenant with Allah that you will endure all hardships in adhering to Truth. Give up Titles and honorary posts. Remember also that violence and disorder will serve no purpose.

Avoid violence but stand firm by Truth! for in it lies the secret of success.

(Sd.) M. K. Gandhi, Abul Kalam Azad, Shaukat Ali, Ahmed Haji Siddick Khatri, Saifuddin Kitchlew, Fazul Hassan, Hasrat Mohani, Mohamed Ali, Members Non-Co-operation Committee, Mount Road, Mazgaon, Bombay.

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PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, July 23, 1920.

TERRORISM IN FIJI.

The Government of India have at last broken their sphinx-like silence over the Fiji disturbances, but beyond directing the publication of the telegrams and despatches sent by the Governor of Fiji to the Secretary of State for the Colonies the Government, in their Resolution, have not a word to say about the campaign of terrorism carried on against our countrymen in Fiji. The papers relating to the deportation of Mr. and Mrs. Manilal and some other Indians from Fiji have still to be received from the Colonial Office. We do not know if it is this circumstance that has prevented the Government of India from telling the public of this country how they view the recent happenings in Fiji and what steps they have taken, or are proceeding to take, to secure justice for our countrymen in Fiji and to mitigate their sufferings. Have the Government of India no responsibility to Indians in the colonies that even in cases of such serious significance as the upheaval in Fiji, involving the imprisonment of hundreds of Indian men and women and the actual shooting down of a number of them, that the Government should rest content with the version of the tragic happenings supplied by the very authorities who were mainly responsible for the sufferings of our countrymen there? Have the Government of India tried to ascertain the truth from any impartial quarter regarding these happenings? Or do they expect the Indian public to accept the official version of the Fiji authorities as the last word in truth? If they imagine that their duty is done by merely giving publication to the Fiji authorities' version, they are quite mistaken. This version is on the face of it one-sided and is, moreover, marred by several serious blemishes. It leaves many things unexplained, and glosses over, or gives quite a distorted view of, some of the most important episodes, as we shall show below. It would be preposterous for the Government of India to ask the public of this country, not to say anything of Indians in Fiji, to accept as satisfactory the justification given by the Governor of Fiji for resorting to the various repressive and punitive measures against Indians or his explanation of the various causes and events that led up to the disturbances.

To begin at the beginning, the despatch regarding the first arrest of Mr. Manilal makes it quite clear that from the very outset Mr. Manilal had been marked down as an undesirable person whom the authorities were bent on getting into their clutches by hook or crook. If Mr. Manilal had "apparently" come to some "irregular agreement" with the native owners of the land he was building upon, why was Mr. Manilal alone prosecuted and not the "native owners" who transferred their rights to him? This is not all. The Fiji Government, instead of taking action against Mr. Manilal for breach of any of the existing regulations pertaining to transfer of land, resort to the obviously high-handed step of serving a notice on Mr. Manilal "to depart forthwith from the native town of Nausori and to cease to occupy any land or building within the town or its precincts." Mr. Manilal, naturally enough, felt it incumbent to resist this unwarranted and hardly honest attempt to get rid of him from the midst of his countrymen and was willing to pay the penalty for the step he had taken. The despatch from the Governor of Fiji, on the strength of some correspondence which appeared in one of the planters' journals, seeks to make out that a considerable section of the Fiji Indian population approved of the action of the authorities. There are traitors in every community and in every country and it is the easiest thing in the world to put up these men as the supporters of whatever reactionary regime is set up or step taken. But the sequel to the proceedings against Mr. Manilal must have clearly shown to the authorities in what estimation Mr. Manilal was held by his countrymen and in what light they viewed his persecution. The truth of the matter is obvious: Mr. Manilal has long been a thorn in the side of the European planting community and the authorities of Fiji on account of his espousal of the cause of his down-trodden and helpless countrymen, whom the planters have been exploiting all along without a check. Mr. Manilal is a barrister of several years' standing and has had wide experience of the degrading and oppressive conditions of life in which our countrymen are forced to live in the colonies of the Empire. The Fiji planters and their press have long been conducting a campaign against him and goading the authorities to deport him from the Islands, so that the Indians labouring in their plantations may have no leader to guide them and thus they may be completely at the mercy of their masters. Mrs. Manilal too, a well educated and patriotic woman, has been taking equal interest in the welfare of the Indian women workers and, as will be seen from the despatch the Governor of Fiji, it was the rumour of her arrest—wickedly spread by some enemies—that precipitated trouble and led to wholesale arrests of Indians by the authorities and later on to still more tragic consequences. Both Mr. and Mrs. Manilal have now been removed from the scene of their patriotic labours and the European planting community of Fiji will be able to breathe freely and treat the Indian "coolies" on their estates in whatever manner they like. Letters received from Fiji since the tragic events of February, some of which were quoted by "Ek. Bhartiya Hridaya" in these columns the other day, are pathetic to a degree and give a heart-rending account of the helplessness of our countrymen there amidst conditions little removed from those of Martial Law. We shall deal with the despatches relating to the disturbances in a subsequent issue. Meanwhile, what are we going to do? We had a public meeting recently in Bombay, at which Mr. Gandhi spoke with feeling about the horrors perpetrated in Fiji not only during the Martial Law regime, but also during the ordinary times of peace. A resolution was duly forwarded to the proper authorities; and there the matter rests. But it is time that something more were done to expose and remedy the state of affairs prevailing in Fiji, than merely the passing of resolutions to satiate the insatiable appetite of the man-in-the-street. The question arises: Are we going to let matters rest there or are we going to obtain the hearing we deserve? How long shall the sons of India continue to be classed as the helots of the Empire? The islands known as Fiji were of little consequence as commercial centres until Indians went there in 1878. Their labour set up a prosperous trade for British capitalists. Now, when the country, which they helped to make and whose trade they helped to develop, is appealed to by them in their desire to better their status they are shot down as outlaws and treated as pariahs. We call upon Labour in Britain as well as Labour in India, whose bad conditions (as Mr. Smillie said in these columns), are utilised to depress the good conditions of better-organised workers, to come to the rescue of the voiceless thousands in Fiji. Such questions are of international importance, for Capital is like the greatest of the Fijian gods—Ndengei—who "exists eternally in the form of a serpent, but troubles himself little with human or other affairs", where its own interests are concerned.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE.

In the face of the assurance given in Parliament that every opportunity would be afforded to the people concerned to state their case on the draft rules of the Government of India Act before they were finally submitted to Parliament, the refusal of the Joint Committee to take any oral evidence from the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, who has been deputed by the Indian National Congress to place its views before the Committee on these Rules, will cause great surprise and disappointment in this country. The public are fully aware of the policy of deliberate exclusion of Congress representatives which was followed by the Government of India and the Local Governments in the [redacted] the advisory bodies which were entrusted with the task of drafting the Rules The people of this country have been given little opportunity of criticising the draft rules and the Joint Committee, instead of rectifying the blunder, proceeded to intensify the wrong. The Committee told Mr. Patel that only written statements would be considered. Is this the way the Ministers carry out the assurance given to the people of this country that every opportunity would be given to them to state their views on the draft rules? Mr. Patel has done well to protest emphatically against the high-handed way in which the rules are being rushed through. He is fully justified in pointing out to the Committee, in the course of a letter addressed to them, the unwisdom of the decision. He wrote:

"It does not appear to me that there can be much hope for the successful working of the reforms, if from the outset those who represent the Indian public and do so with a definite mandate and responsibility, which are not open to question, are not allowed the fullest opportunity of stating their views. It is useless to make appeals for co-operation from the people of India, unless those entrusted with the moulding and working of the reforms are prepared on their side genuinely to invite and accept co-operate."

The plea offered for the breathless hurry with which the Rules have been rushed through the various committees is that they ought to receive the sanction of Parliament and that the Councils should be ready to be inaugurated by the time the Prince of Wales visits India. But is it a compliment to his Royal Highness that he should set in motion a machinery which is patently defective and likely to cause friction before long?

TURKEY.

The situation in Turkey is not developing to the satisfaction of the "Peacemakers." The Turkish Cabinet has resigned. That is a measure of the intensity of the feeling of outraged national self-respect which exists even in occupied Constantinople. Damad Ferid Pasha, the pliant tool of the Allies, who is reported to have been making Cabinet changes in order to bring about a decision to sign, has been thwarted. Meanwhile, the Greeks are conducting their offensive in Thrace to prevent Jaafar Tayar "from communication with the Nationalists (sic) at Constantinople". So that there are still Nationlists at, if not in, Constantinople. In Mesopotamia "the rebellion appears to have spread to Shamiyah district," and France has declared war on Feisul on account of "the temporising attitude" of the latter. The French action, we are told, "is dictated by military circumstances." Of course, so is the action of all the three Allied Powers in various parts of the Turkish Empire. It is a strange "victory" these Powers have won that they have still to go on fighting in order to enjoy its "fruits." Truly does "The Nation" point out: "They are nearing a point at which their impotence to maintain the whole colossal system of coercion is itself an invitation to revolt. The revolt will come: it has come: unless a halt is called and a step taken in the true path, it will extend. And when it comes is there one Power which can call up a conscript army to enforce this peace to end peace?" "Woe to the Victors!" has been the lesson of history. That lesson will remain so long as the "victors" in any war continue to use the victory, not in a spirit of grateful humility but of aggressive conceit—not in the interest of humanity but of their own aggrandisement.

Notes of the Day.

Visions of a New World.

The only statesman of outstanding ability and unclouded sense of reality that the world-war has produced is—not Mr. Lloyd George or President Wilson or Mr. Montagu, but a South African. His name is General Smuts. In a speech reported elsewhere he speaks frankly concerning the present situation in world-politics. At present there are two bodies which are supposed to be charged with the destiny of the world—the League of Nations and the Supreme Council. But the League happens to be nothing more than a League of Silent Nations, the Supreme Council of the Allies having arrogated and usurped all its functions. This action is in gross violation of the Treaty which was signed with flourish and *eclat*, but the matter does not rest there. Japan and America are both outside the inner Council [redacted] Italy's hands are full with her in[redacted]situation. The world, therefore, lies [redacted]unmeasured mercy of the Millerands [redacted]chs of France and the Lloyd George and Wilsons of England. The result is, not peace but war, not high idealism but the machinations of Imperialism. There was a time when the League could have asserted itself—when Poland made war on Russia and Britain made a one-sided deal with Persia. But men like Lord Robert Cecil pleaded in vain against the policy fostered by Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Churchill on the one side and Lord Curzon on the other. Now General Smuts realises all this and what is more has the courage to speak unmistakably. The vision of a new world, however, is proving merely to be a vision of mandates, and coercion; Fijis and Amritsars; oil and blood-shed. There is only one way out of this stock-brokers' ideal of peace, and that is for the *Peoples* of all nations to form a real League of Nations.

The Future of the British Empire.

General Smuts spoke not merely about the world in general but about the British Empire in particular. It has been evident for some time that there is a serious movement on foot known as the "Separate Movement" which aims at the absolute freedom of the component parts of the British Empire from outside control. At present the control exercised by the British Executive over countries like Canada, Australia and South Africa is so slender that it might pass almost unnoticed. And yet the history of every self-governing country shows that a stage is reached in the growth of all nations when the desire for independence becomes an all-absorbing aspiration. In Ireland Sinn Fein, which is now in absolute control of most of the country's local administration, this stage came with the defeat of Parnellism. In South Africa the party led by Hertzog has been clamouring for separation. In Canada the radical agriculturist party has demanded a change in the present system of Imperial control and laid down a series of propositions aiming at the decentralisation of authority. If they are adopted the result will undoubtedly be that even the one subject of Imperial control, Foreign policy, will be taken out of the hands of the British Cabinet. It is announced that, as matters are undoubtedly grave, an Imperial Conference is to be held next year in order to draft an Imperial Constitution. India is now a member of the Imperial Conference. Under what fiction is India then given the milk and water scheme known as "Mr. Montagu's Reform Scheme" as a substitute for the fullest freedom, which alone can enable her to take her place as an equal partner at the Conference table?

Will Lord Chelmsford Go?

We are glad to see that even a staid "Moderate" contemporary of ours as the "Indian Social Reformer," whole-heartedly endorses the demand of the public of this country that Lord Chelmsford should lay down the reins of power and retire from this country. "Lord Chelmsford ought to go." says our contemporary. "The Indian people find it impossible any longer to regard him as a suitable representative of His Majesty the King, whose memorable declaration uttered some years ago that what India needs is sympathy, his Excellency has so grossly neglected. It is our painful duty to tell his Excellency that, his continuance in his high office is neither to the benefit of India nor of Great Britain." It was Lord Chelmsford, who openly boasted last year, full five months after the awful tragedies of the Punjab, that he had promised support to the head of each Local Government for such measures as he thought might be necessary to take and that "that support was given unwaveringly throughout." It was Lord Chelmsford who far from going to the Punjab to see things for himself refused to scrutinize or let the daylight on the black deeds of the O'Dwyer-Dyer regime and went out of his way to give a certificate of approval to the "strong man of the Punjab." To-day Mr. Montagu tells us that he is prepared to support any steps which the Government of India think necessary in the present conditions. Thus, at a most critical hour, Mr. Montagu gives a blank cheque to Lord Chelmsford, who is, no doubt, prepared to hand it over to any provincial head who might ask for it. The latter will hand it over to any district head and so on down to the pettiest representative of the might of the "Government established by law." That this is no mere imaginary eventuality may be realised from the experiences of the Punjab last year. It is urgently necessary; therefore, that Lord Chelmsford should cease to be entrusted with a task carrying any responsibility towards the people of this country. His Excellency has entirely forfeited the confidence of the public. Will he go?

East Africa.

How little the interests of the Indian community in British East Africa count in the counsels of the local authorities is evidenced in the new restrictions imposed on the import of Indian coin and currency in the Protectorate. A very large export trade is being carried on with this country by British East Africa and it is mainly in the hands of the Indian merchants there. The embargo on the import of coins and currency from this country will, therefore, seriously hamper this trade. The present step has been taken with a view to prop up the exchange in the interests of the White settlers, who have been for some time past raising a hue and cry over the fixing of the exchange rate at two shillings the rupee. But are the interests of thousands of Indians, with large stakes in the country, to be sacrificed to those of a handful of Whites? Indians have no voice in East Africa and hence all the mischief. They must carry their present struggle for their rights to a successful issue and they will have the sympathy of their countrymen here in all their efforts. We hope the mercantile community in India who are affected by the action of the East African Government will enter an immediate and vigorous protest in the matter.

College of Engineering.

We hope the members of the Faculty of Science, of the Bombay University to whom Government have referred the proposal of the Principal of the Poona Engineering College to extend by one year the present three-years' course at the College, will not come to a rash decision on the point. The proposal ought really to go rather to the Committee that has been appointed to consider the reorganisation of University studies in the light of the Sadler Commission's recommendations. The Sadler Commission has upheld the view, which was strongly advanced by the P. W. D. Commission, that an extension of the College course as such is not at all essential and that three years are quite sufficient a period for the preliminary training. None of the Indian Engineering Colleges, except that at Sibpur, have more than three years' course and even in the case of Sibpur the P. W. D. Committee has recommended that the present four years' course should be cut down to three years. The principal ground advanced by the Principal of the Poona Engineering College is that a four years' course would make the graduates better engineers. But a glance at the proposed curriculum of studies spread over the four years would show that the course is practically identical with that of the present three years' course. If the graduates turned out of the Poona College do not come up to the level expected, the causes must be sought elsewhere than in the period of training. Are the Principal—and the University too—quite sure that everything is all right with the staff and the teaching? If there is anything amiss in this respect, as has been suggested from more than one quarter, is it just to inflict another unnecessary year on the students? In any case, the Principal has made no case for going against the recommendations of the P. W. D. Committee and of the previous action of the Government of Bombay. If further consideration of the subject is necessary, the Committee which is considering the reorganisation of the University is the proper body to thrash it out at leisure. There is no need to precipitate matters and steal a march, as it were, over the deliberations of the larger Committee.

"The Times" Press Workmen's Strike.

It seems to us that the negotiations which have been going on to settle the strike of a thousand men belonging to the staff of "The Times" have reached, in spite of the present impasse, a point very near to settlement. But it is unfortunate that a matter of simple prestige, as Mr. L. R. Tairsee indicates in his letter, should stand in the way of an amicable settlement. The men have been on strike now for nearly a month. Their hardships have been serious in spite of the most commendable zeal shewn by Mr. Tairsee in collecting funds for them. However the men are standing firm; and, although we hope no efforts will be relaxed to bring about a speedy termination to this dispute, it is necessary that the energy displayed by Mr. Tairsee should receive an adequate response from the public. The men say the public is with them and it is up to the public to make good this claim. In the meanwhile the admirable spirit displayed by Sir Stanley Reed, as suggested by Mr. Tairsee, in endeavouring to arrive at a reasonable settlement, should be encouraged both in the interests of the employers as well as of the workmen.

The Bombay Revision.

When is the Bombay Revision to come into force? The mofussil scale has already been sanctioned and now the city is waiting till the Simla and local officials put their heads together and evolve a scheme. No doubt speed is a thing unknown to Government. But there are occasions on which Government even may be expected to move a little bit more promptly. For instance, what has come in the way of Government considering the mofussil and city scale together? They could easily have fixed one scale and granted a special local allowance. There are a hundred ways in which things could have been speeded up but they would be possible only if the mandarins were to care as much for the necessities of the subordinate service as for their own luxuries. The penny-wise and pound-foolish policy of Government, wasteful of lakhs and close-fisted regarding pies, will ruin the efficiency of service. Empty sacks cannot stand erect and good work cannot be expected from those who are kept on regular starvation pay. The health and well-being of the lower as well as the higher services is equally the concern of the State. The idea that officers should be paid well and that the rank and file can be treated in any way Government like is fundamentally wrong. In fact low paid men ought to be first cared for. The pinch is severe everywhere but it is most felt in this city and Government will not be wrong if they hurry up matters a little. In introducing their revision Government may well bear in mind a point or two. No invidious distinctions should be made between different departments in the interests of the services as a whole. In introducing time-scale due note should be taken of the length of service already put in. Any cheese-paring economy in these directions will cause acute discontent in the services and will only tell upon their efficiency.

MOST DISASTROUS BLOW TO BRITISH RULE.

RAILWAY CRISIS IN IRELAND.

IMPRISONMENT OF JIM LARKIN

DEMONSTRATION BY DUBLIN DOCKERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 2-15 a.m., July 23.

Three railway guards in Dublin have been suspended for refusing to start a train on which fifty police were going to Kildare. The train service is almost completely dislocated and a crisis is feared. As a protest against the imprisonment of Jim Larkin in America, a crowd of dockers armed with revolvers took possession of the fish-market in Dublin and forced the workers to join in the protest. The market is closed and thousands of dockers are parading the streets. A large force of police is concentrating at the principal points in the city.

FOUR POLICEMEN AMBUSHED

TWO RECEIVE MORTAL INJURIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 20.
Recd. 9 a.m., July 22.

A band of forty to fifty armed men last night ambushed four policemen, motoring from the Galway Assizes to Dumore. Two constables received mortal injuries. The survivors, who had discharged all their ammunition, were overpowered, relieved of their rifles, blindfolded and sent back to Tuam, where disturbances broke out.

It is alleged that the police sacked the town houses and shops were set on fire, business houses were demolished and the Town Hall got red.

There were no casualties.

BRITISH REPLY TO SOVIET NOTE.

ARMISTICE WITH POLAND URGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 2-15 a.m., July 23.

The British reply to the Soviet Note despatched to Moscow yesterday evening assumes that the Soviet is ready to make peace but suggests that some of the Soviet's arguments cast doubt upon this. Meanwhile, in order to test the Soviet's sincerity, the Poles have been advised to apply for an armistice. If the Soviet declines and invades Poland. British trade negotiations will be stopped. The Russian Mission is at present at Reval and will not proceed to England until the question is settled.

BOLSHEVIST PUSH SPENDS ITSELF.

GALICIAN FRONTIER REMAINS INTACT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 2-15 a.m., July 23.

A telegram from Warsaw says that despite repeated Bolshevist attacks the Galician frontier is sufficiently protected. The Poles securely hold the approaches to Brest-Litovsk and also Central Pripet. The telegram adds that it is evident from last week's fighting that the Bolshevik push has spent itself and everything points to the situation becoming stationary.

EMPIRE FORESTRY.

COMMISSION'S ADDRESS TO KING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 21.

The Delegates of the Empire Forestry Commission attended the Buckingham Palace, to-day. Mr. Mackay presented an address to His Majesty who, replying, specially welcomed the oversea delegates. His Majesty congratulated the home forest authority in joining hands with the Empire forest authorities so soon after the war. His Majesty expressed satisfaction that India and other Dominions, where forest science was already part of the national life, were placing their experience at the disposal of those parts of the Empire to which the importance of the subject had been brought home for the first time in their experience during the war.

FUNERAL OF EMPRESS EUGENIE.

THEIR MAJESTIES PRESENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 20.

The funeral of Empress Eugenie took place at the Franborough Hill, to-day. Their Majesties the King and Queen, their Spanish Majesties, ex-King Manoel of Portugal and Queen Augustine Victoria were present.

COUNTY CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 21.

Essex vs. Middlesex—Drawn.
Somerset beat Derby by five wickets.
Notts beat Hants by four wickets.
Kent beat Yorks by 121.
Sussex beat Lancs by an innings and 42.
Relf made 225.

EAST AFRICAN PROBLEMS.

SIR THEODORE MORISON'S VIEWS

APPOINTMENT OF ROYAL COMMISSION URGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 2 a.m., July 23.

Sir Theodore Morison, in a letter to "The Times", strongly supports the suggestion made by Lord Islington in the House of Lords for a Royal Commission to examine the political problems of Kenia, Uganda and Tanganyika. He urges that the Commission should be composed of men with a wide experience of tropical administration and suggests that the true solution of the East African problems lies in the establishment of a powerful central Government. Sir Theodore Morison expounds a scheme for the East African Empire, of which the various Colonies and Protectorates should become provinces with the Governor-General enjoying a status comparable to that of th Viceroy of India.

BRITISH SHIPBUILDING.

INCREASE OVER AMERICAN TONNAGE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 2 a.m., July 23.

Messrs. Lloyd's state that British merchant bottoms building amounted to 3,578,000 tons for the quarter ended June 30th, an increase of 184.000 tons and the American figures showed a decline of 467,000 in the same period. British shipbuilding has increased by sixty per cent. in the last fifteen months and the American output has bee reduced by one-half.

ASSEMBLY OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS SUMMONED

TO MEET AT GENEVA,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 12-30 a.m., July 23.

At the request of the Council of the League of Nations President Wilson has summoned a meeting of the assembly of the League at Geneva, on November 15th.

AMERICA CUP.

SHAMROCK WINS SECOND RACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 20.
Recd. 9-45 a.m., July 22.

Sandy Hook.—The Shamrock won the second Cup race to-day, beating the Resolute by only a few seconds after deducting the seven minutes one second time allowance in favour of the latter.

THE VAGUE RUSSIAN NOTES.

BRITISH ASK EXPLANATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 20.
Recd. 9 a.m., July 22.

The British reply to Russia was despatched to-night. It is felt that M. Chicherin's reply was most ambiguous and it is now desired to get a definite explanation of the Russian note, which is open to different interpretations. If the Bolsheviks invade Poland, the trade negotiations will be broken off.

SOVIET'S REPLY.

DISCUSSED BY CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 20.
Recd. 9 a.m., July 22.

It is understood that the Cabinet this morning discussed the Soviet Government's reply.

RESULTS OF SPA CONFERENCE

BRITAIN AND FRANCE IN COMPLETE ACCORD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 2 a.m., July 23.

Paris.—Describing the results of the Spa Conference in the Chamber of Deputies, M. Millerand said that an attempt had been made in Syria to play off Britain against France, but Britain had loyally recognised France's position in Syria.

He wished success to Mr. Lloyd George' *pourparlers* with the Bolsheviks regarding the armistice with Poland, but M. Cambon had just reported that the Bolsheviks replying to Mr. Lloyd George had sent "Note of rare impertinence." The Chamber cheered the announcement that the Allies would defend England with all their forces if the Soviet did not accept the armistice and passed a vote of confidence by 420 votes to 152.

AMERICA CUP RACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 12-30 a.m., July 23.

The Resolute won the third race.

LIBERAL COMMENTS ON DIVISION IN LORDS.

TRUE TRADITION OF GOVT OF INDIA.

LORD CURZON ON DYER'S DEFENDERS.

"MORNING POST" JUBILANT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 20.
Recd. 12-30 a.m., July 23.

In the couse of the second day's debate on the Dyer case in the House of Lords, Lord Curzon said he hoped that the House would not dissociate itself from the unanimous verdict of the high authorities who had hitherto dealt with the matter and would not thereby send a message to India, which he was firmly convinced would be the source of the greatest misapprehension, if not worse, there. He dwelt on the importance and respect due to the views expressed by Lord Meston. He was glad that the debate had enabled some of the existing misapprehensions to be dispated, such as General Dyer's alleged promotion after Amritsar. He was the Brigadier General in comand at Amritsar and continued as Brigadier-General in the Afghan war and subsequently.

DYER STANDS SELF CONDEMNED.

Lord Curzon also referred to the dissipation of the suggestions that pressure was brought to bear on the Commander-in-Chief in India or the Indian Government or that the latter modified its views. He defended the Government of India from criticism in connection with the case. He admitted that General Dyer was possibly at a disadvantage before the Hunter Committee at the hands of skilful Indian counsel, but said that Government's case rested on General Dyer's answers to the questions by the Chairman of the Committee and on the statements in his own declarations, particularly on the published statement he drew up a few weeks ago. Lord Curzon continued that two aspects which chiefly struck him were the crawling order and the happenings at Jallianwallah Bagh when the case came before him as a member of the Cabinet, because he was convinced that those incidents had impressed themselves indelibly on the Indian mind and produced much of the trouble to which Lord Meston had referred. Lord Curzon said that in the course of his experience in India, he had been more than once involved in troubles and crises of a racial aspect. That experience was burnt into his soul, but he had emerged from it all with the unshakeable conviction that only upon certain principles could any administrator of India, civil or military, honourably take his stand.

THE CRAWLING ORDER.

Lord Curzon said he had noted that most of the previous speakers had only lightly touched upon the crawling order. He declared that if General Dyer's explanation of it before the Hunter Committee was to be accepted then it was a very vicarious form of punishment, because most of, the people who submitted to it were ordinary inhabitants of the street by means of which they were able to gain the only exit from their houses. Also this punishment was inflicted on April 19th for a crime perpetrated on April 10th and moreover the people arrested on minor charges in different parts of the town had been subjected to this humiliation.

(A portion of the message here has been left out in course of transmission.)

A VERY DANGEROUS DOCTRINE.

Continuing, Lord Curzon pointed out that he had only discovered one reference in the whole of the evidence on which the theory that the crowd was armed with lethal weapons appeared to rest. He described as a very dangerous doctrine, General Dyer's explanation of his action, that he wished to produce a sufficient moral effect throughout the Punjab. That meant that any officer would be entitled to apply the maximum rather than the minimum degree of force in a similar situation, if he only cast his eyes away from the arena in which he was acting and looked over a sufficiently wide field beyond. If that doctrine was applied to the quelling of any civil riot in this country and if such an action were taken and condoned, would any British Government stand for forty-eight hours in office?

DYER—NO SAVIOUR OF INDIA.

Lord Curzon proceeded to develop arguments against the contention that General Dyer saved the Punjab by his action, expressing the opinion that General Dyer no more saved India by the massacre at Amritsar than you could defeat the Bolsheviks or save Russia by a massacre at Odessa of Warsaw. He profoundly mistrusted the theory that General Dyer saved the Punjab by his exertions. He altogether denied that he had saved India by his example and the Government could not possibly accept Lord Finlay's theory that so long as an officer acted honestly in difficult circumstances he could rely on his superiors standing by him.

Sympathy could be given without stint but not necessarily support. He paid a tribute to General Dyer's high personal and professional qualities and recognised that the respect felt for him had been manifested by the Sikhs. Lord Curzon did not desire to minimise the gravity of the situation which had existed and he quite understood how the temper of any man might be aroused by a series of shocking outrages, but General Dyer's conception of his duty was a wrong conception. He appealed to the House not to condone General Dyer's error and lower British standards of justice and humanity.

The debate was most impressive and interest was sustained throughout. There was the largest muster of Peers for many months and among the voters supporting Lord Finlay was the veteran Lord Halsbury who was only just able to hobble through the Lobby.

DYER DEBATE IN LORDS AND AFTER.

SOME NOTABLE OPINIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 22.

In the House of Lords, after Lord Finlay's motion had been carried, Lord Milner declared that the Action like General Dyer's at Amritsar tended to undermine, rather than strengthen, the authority. The firing was a terrible error of judgment, involving fearful consequences, but Government would have committed a more terrible mistake if for fear of unpopularity they had hesitated to condemn General Dyer's action. He contended that Government had dealt very considerately and leniently with General Dyer.

Lord Meston described General Dyer's action as unjustifiable. He denied that the security of the Punjab had depended on it.

Lord Curzon said that the condemnation of General Dyer rested on his own statements. He particularly denounced the humiliating order given that the Indians should crawl on their stomachs down the street, where the European lady had been assaulted.

DYER DEBATE IN LORDS.

ENGLISH PRESS OPINION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 2 a.m., July 23.

"The Times" expresses profound regret at the result of the division on Lord Finlay's motion in the House of Lords and considers that General Dyer's case must bear evil fruits in India. The true tradition of the Government of India is not exemplified by Amritsar. The debate will create a false impression in India that an important section of opinion regards preventive massacre and degradation of subject peoples as serviceable instruments of Imperial Government. Britain's immense problem in India is subordinate to the still greater task of reconciling the maintenance of Imperial supremacy with the democratic conscience of the new age. If ever it will be necessary to prove our power to hold India, our strength to do so can only be drawn from a conviction among British peoples that our work in India is righteous and therefore must endure.

"The Morning Post" does not doubt that so far as India is concerned the result will do no harm but good, showing Indians that Mr. Montagu and his following are not the same as British public opinion.

"The Daily News" considers the division the most disastrous blow to the foundations of British rule in India for many a long year.

THE SHAMROCK'S VICTORY.

DETAILS OT THE RACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 2 a.m., July 23.

Sandyhook.—The resailed second race in which the Shamrock scored her second victory, started shortly after noon. The Shamrock crossed the line thirty-eight seconds ahead of the Resolute, which however shortly afterwards assumed the lead, but was again passed three-quarters of an hour later. The challenger rounded the first mark of the triangular course six hundred yards ahead and led by nearly a mile when half of the course had been covered. She maintained this advantage at the second mark, but while racing for home a big hole appeared in the Shamrock's balloon jib on account of which she lost several seconds, but she reached the goal first, winning according to official time by two minutes twenty-six seconds after conceding the requisite time allowance to the Resolute. Skipper Burton's skilful handling of the Shamrock together with her sailing qualities evoked much admiration from experts.

FRICTION WITH EMIR FEISUL.

OVER USE OF BEYROUT-ALEPPO LINE.

FRENCH OCCUPY REKAK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 22.

A telegram from an authoritative French source states that war exists with Emir Feisul, King of Syria, from July 19th in consequence of Emir Feisul's terrorising attitude in connection with the French endeavour to arrange the use of the Beyrout-Aleppo line via Reyak, which latter is just within Emir Feisul's territory. The use of this line is essential for the transport and communications for the French troops in East Cilicia who are endangered owing to the action of Mustapha Kemal's forces, who have cut the other railway hitherto available.

The French have now occupied without opposition Reyak which is the main junction to Damascus and they will probably occupy other railway strategic points. The French point out that this action was dictated by the military circumstances. They have every intention of respecting Emir Feisul's sovereignty under the mandate allotted to the French by the Turkish Treaty and the Anglo-French agreement but, if necessary, the French will occupy the whole of the Beyrout-Aleppo railway in order to safeguard the situation until Emir Feisul guarantees unimpeded traffic.

EMIR FEISUL ACCEPTS FRENCH ULTIMATUM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 2-15 a.m., July 23.

It is stated from a French source that Emir Feisul has accepted the French ultimatum.

NURI PASHA ARRIVES AT BAKU.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 2-15 a.m., July 23.

A telegram from Tiflis says that Nuri Pasha, a follower of Kemal Pasha, has arrived at Baku with twelve thousand troops.

SUCCESSFUL LANDINGS ON SEA OF MARMORA.

COMBINED BRITISH AND GREEK ACTION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 12-30 a.m., July 23.

A Greek official communique says that the Greek Army and Navy with the co-operation of two British Dreadnoughts made successful landings at Heraclea, Rodosto and Sultanki on the Sea of Marmora. The Turkish troops fled.

GREEK OFFENSIVE.

AIMING AT ADRIANOPLE-CONSTANTINOPLE RAILWAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 20.
Recd. 9 a.m., July 22.

Paris.—It is reported that the Greeks are conducting the offensive in Thrace, aiming at the possession of the Adrianople-Constantinople railway, thus cutting off the troops of Jafartayar, the Nationalist Commander at Adrianople, from communication with the Nationalists at Constantinople.

ARMENIANS CAPTURE OLTI.

REPORTED DISORDER IN TURKISH TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 20
Recd. 9 a.m., July 22

The Amenian Bureau in London states that the Armenian Army has captured the town of Olti, fifty miles north-east of Erzerum.

The Turkish nationalist force at Olti has fallen back in great disorder towards Erzerum, where there are 6,000 badly-equipped and badly-fed Turkish troops, whose commander has disobeyed the order of Mustapha Kemal, to move his troops westward to meet the Greek onslaught.

RUMAILIAN OPERATIONS.

HAMPERED BY ARABS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 20.
Recd. 9 a.m., July 22.

The War Office states that the operations of the column, sent from Bagdad to relieve Rumaila, have been hampered by the Arabs continually cutting the railway. The rebellion appears to have spread to the Shiayah district, where, at least, one tribe has joined the insurgents; but it has not spread beyond the Middle Euphrates area.

The approximate British casualties are 160 killed and missing and 244 wounded.

CRISIS OVER PEACE TREATY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 20.
Recd. 9 a.m., July 22.

The reason for the Turkish Cabinet's reported resignation is not stated but it is thought to be in connection with the crisis over the signature of the Peace Treaty. It had already been reported from Constantinople that the Grand Vizier was making Cabinet changes in order to bring about a decision to sign.

CABLE ITEM.

London, July 20.—The German dreadnought Baden, which was scuttled at the Scapa Flow, has been salved and has arrived at Portsmouth. It will be used for naval purposes.

BIG CONFLAGRATION IN BOMBAY.

HUGE CLOTH MARKET DESTROYED.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT ABOUT A CRORE AND A HALF.

A SHOP-KEEPER DIES FROM SHOCK.

Bombay witnessed last night what is perhaps the biggest conflagration within living memory, the fire destroying a greater part of the Mulji Jetha Cloth Market, a colossal structure containing over 800 shops reputed to be the biggest of its kind not only in Bombay, but in the whole of India. The fire started shortly after 8 o'clock in the evening and by midnight over 500 shops were destroyed, the damage to these and the building being roughly estimated at about a crore and a half. There have been fires in the past more destructive in point of amount of damage, but it is doubtful if in recent times Bombay has witnessed a conflagration embracing such a vast area and such a large number of buildings. An idea of the hugeness of the conflagration may be formed from the fact that the flames could be seen from a greater part of the city.

PROGRESS OF THE FIRE.

The market is situate in Sheikh Memon Street which is one of the most thickly-populated localities of the city, and the fire was witnessed by immense crowds. When our reporter left the spot at midnight the fire had been brought under control, its further progress having been checked through the energetic operations of the Fire Brigade. The fire was still burning furiously even then, but the danger of its spreading to the remaining parts of the market had disappeared.

The colossal structure known as the Mulji Jetha Cloth Market is in fact not one building but a huge collection of buildings covering an immense area of ground. It is divided into no less than twenty lanes and contains over 800 shops. Separate names are given to these "gullies," and the fire originated in one of these called the "Bhajia Gully."

A BURNING FURNACE.

The flames spread with surprising rapidity and within a short time that part of the structure in which the outbreak started resembled a huge furnace. It took up one "gully", after another in such quick succession that a large number of the shopkeepers found it impossible to remove their goods outside. The "Bhajia Gully" is situate in the centre of the Market, and the flames taking a south-westerly direction, the shops situated in the southern and western parts of the structure were destroyed, those in the eastern and northern wings luckily remaining unaffected.

On the eastern side the market is bounded by Shaikh Memon Street which is a fairly wide roadway but on the three remaining sides it is surrounded by small lanes, called the Champa Lane, the Hanuman Lane and Ganesh Wadi, and dwelling houses and godowns situated in these lanes stood at one time in considerable danger of being destroyed. The fire burned with such fury that there was no knowing how far it might spread. Fortunately, however, the flames failed to reach the extremeties of the Market and was confined practically to the centre. On the further side of the three lanes named above are situated by godowns, in which the shopkeepers store most of their goods, from which they replenish their stock in the shops when required. If the flames had unfortunately caught these big godowns, in which the shopkeepers store still greater.

ROOF FALLS DOWN.

The Market contains, as stated above, about 20 "gullies" and 800 shops, out of which about 19 of the former and 500 of the latter were destroyed by fire. The roof over this part of the structure fell in and the flames shot up a considerable height in the air. The fire destroyed the shops in the southern and western parts of the market but those on the Shaikh Memon and Champa Gully side fortunately escaped. Most heart-rending scenes were witnessed on the occasion. The condition of those shopkeepers whose shops were destroyed was pitiable in the extreme and it is stated that one of them died from shock.

The origin of the fire is not known.

EAST AFRICA.

ABROGATION OF INDIAN CURRENCY.

"HEAVY BLOW TO INDIAN SETTLERS."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 21.

An influential deputation of East African Merchants, headed by the Hon. Mr. Abdul Rasul A. Vishram, member of East African Legislative Council, arrived here to-day to represent the grievances of the Indian settlers in the colony. Mr. Visram, interviewed, deeply regretted, that the present restriction of import of Indian coin and currency in the colony, was calculated to affect her trade which practically belonged to Indian settlers.

HON. MR. VISRAM INTERVIEWED.

LATER.

In an interview with the Associated Press Correspondent, the Hon. Mr. Abdul Rasul A. Visram referred to the recent announcement by Reuter of the import restriction on Indian coin and currency notes into the Colony and said that the psychological moment due to the present unsettled exchange situation of the world had been taken advantage of by the Colonial Office to abrogate Indian currency against the emphatic protests of Indian settlers. This abrogation will not only deal a heavy blow to the immense vested interests of Indian settlers, but will also harm the natives of the soil to a considerable extent.

He considers that the present exchange rate only makes a very minute difference as compared to the two shillings rupee, but, on the other hand, it is quite apparent that while East Africa is bound over to the fixed rate of exchange, other countries are able to take advantage of the rise and fall in the exchange market of the world, which practically means that the export trade of East Africa, which is mostly in the hands of Indian settlers cannot stand competition with them.

Zanzibar is the financing base of the Tanganika territory and the present abrogation does not fortunately extend to that Protectorate, but as the Tanganika territory depends financially on Zanzibar, the position of Indians there in relation to trade and other matters is bound to be affected a great deal.

SPECIAL CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—These are the days of suggestions about who should preside over the special session of the National Congress to be held in Calcutta and I was amused to read that a member of the Provincial Congress Committee was seriously suggesting Mr. Kelkar's name as one of the only two fit persons in the whole of India. There are, let me say with the greatest respect both to the steadfast lieutenant of Mr. Tilak and to Mr. Venkat Ram, at least a score of other names who would be fitter for the honour and task than Mr. Kelkar. To suggest that he has not made up his mind is not to read the issues of Kesari since he assumed charge of it. To suggest that he will give an opinion different from that of Mr. Tilak on such a vital matter is not to know him. If at all a Maratha gentleman is necessary, there is another of Mr. Tilak's adherents who has greater sterling worth and who has not been in the eyes of the Indian world merely because he did not care. That gentleman is Mr. Khadilkar. He is like Masena of Napoleon. He will bear the responsibilities with independence.

I can, however, put forward at least one man besides the names proposed either by the Congressman or Mr. Venkatram, viz., Mr. Vijaya Raghavachariar of Salem. He was in the running even for the Delhi Congress. He has not committed himself any way. But we can go beyond and, following the course adopted by the Bombay special Congress, pick up the recently retired High Court Judge Sir Ashutosh Chawdhury. He has really not committed himself in any way and cannot be styled an extremist at all. If he does not accept, let us approach Mr. Sastri. Only recently he was vehement in saying that whenever there was a real grievance the moderates have strenuously been with the country. The present grievance of the country is admitted even by men like Sir Narayen. The most critical moment in our country's life is the present and the most responsible session of the Congress is the special session in Calcutta because it has now and in that session to decide whether the country should adopt "Non-Co-operation" as the weapon to deal with the rulers. Let Mr. Sastri, who has not obeyed his party's mandate of boycotting the congress, give the lead and the "correct" lead as he would call it. Being the President he would not be responsible for the decision and will himself witness the enthusiasm as well as the clash of the opposing views. Mr. Sastri is our countryman and as has recently been repeatedly emphasized the congress is not a party organisation and there is no objection to have a Moderate President.

Then there is the most important suggestion to make. Let us elect Mr. Horniman as the President of the special session both as a protest against the Government's interdict on him and as a recognition of the immense services he has rendered to the cause of India in general and of the Punjab in particular. If he be kept physically out of India, the Hon. Mr. Patel, whose business in England is now presumably finished, should come out with the Presidential address of Mr. Horniman and preside in his stead. Mr. Patel has had the special advantage of being in England recently and has seen the labour party leaders personally; he will do his business most efficiently and properly.—Yours, etc.

P. R. LELE.

WARNING TO SIND.

PUBLIC SPEECHES ON KHILAFAT.

THREAT OF SEDITIOUS MEETINGS ACT.

A Press Note issued by the Government of Bombay states:—

The Government of Bombay have received reports of numerous meetings held in Sind during the past few months in connection with the Khilafat agitation.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council regrets to learn that the characteristic feature of these meetings has been the use of language calculated not only to exacerbate racial feeling but to arouse religious passions and to foster a spirit of unrest and disorder. Direct appeals to religious fanaticism, and utterly false statements about the misconduct of British troops in certain Holy Places, where, in fact, no British troops have ever been, have been publicly made.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has always been and is still desirous of taking no steps which would fetter the expression in fair and truthful fashion of the opinion of the public on a question in which they are so deeply interested. He feels, however, that in fairness to those who in their ignorance are liable to be led to acts of violence and crime by dishonest and unfair misrepresentations his only course is to issue this clear and decisive warning that if the campaign of untruthful and inflammatory speeches which has now commenced in certain districts is persisted in, he will have no alternative but to apply to the whole province of Sind or to such parts of it as may be necessary the provisions of the Seditious Meetings Act.

His Excellency the Governor in Council sincerely hopes that in future speakers on public platforms will recognise their responsibility for statements and arguments used by them, and by their moderation not compel Government to take the steps indicated.

THE WILKINSON CASE.

A MATTER FOR ENQUIRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I was one of the many who happened to be present at the hearing of the case Emperor vs. J. Wilkinson, at the High Court, Criminal Sessions, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Setalvad and a special jury, and I feel I am not the only one, who went away with the impression on his mind, that Wilkinson had been yet another victim, sacrificed on the altar of "Police zoolum."

The facts of the case have appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle", so there is no necessity to state them here. The outstanding features of the case were: The masterly cross-examination of Mr. Patel—counsel for the defence—of what he characterised as "A self-styled handwriting expert", and his even more masterly address to the jury. The Hon. Mr. Justice Setalvad's clear, concise and able summing-up, to the jury, in which his Lordship asked the jury, to set aside the expert evidence and come to a conclusion of their own, independently, by comparing for themselves the signatures on the different exhibits. The verdict of "Not Guilty", was unanimous, and was arrived at without retiring. And last though not least, the impressive statement of Wilkinson from the dock.

"My Lord, gentlemen of the jury", said Wilkinson: "I swear on all I hold dear, on my two little children, on the soul of one of them, who was taken from me barely a week ago, on all my hopes of future salvation, that I am an innocent man, that I am as innocent as any man here present, that if forgery has been committed, it is my signature that has been forged. I solemnly affirm this, so help me God." Wilkinson left the Court, without a stain on his character, but at what cost? In him we have a man absolutely innocent of the crimes with which he was charged. Without any direct evidence to show that he was in any way connected with the crimes. Subjected to the disgrace and degradation of detention in a police cell, and a prison, and finally to the ordeal of a public trial. All the time conscious of his innocence. Tortured by the thought that his wife and children were destitute, and possibly objects of charity. In a few words an innocent man, suffering the agonies of hell, all as a result of "Police zoolum." This is not the first case of "Police zoolum" that has been brought to the notice of the public recently. For every such case that the public hears of, there must be several of which they have no knowledge.

So far as Bombay is concerned, I think I am voicing the public request, in asking that the Commissioner of Police—a public servant invested with wide powers over the delinquents responsible for these scandals—see to it, that, it should not be possible hereafter—however poor a man may be—for that man to be victimised, slandered, and publicly tortured, as was the case with unfortunate Wilkinson.

In official circles, the complaint of "Police zoolum" is seldom understood or appreciated, and, if it were possible for our strong-minded Governor, Sir George Lloyd, to call for the record of these proceedings, from their earliest inception; it would enable him to get an insight into the machinations of the lower orders of the police force, and form a correct opinion, of the reasons which go to sully the name of a sound administration, and the name of the police force as a whole.—Yours, etc.,

"DISGUSTED ENGLISHMAN."

Bombay, July 22.

REFORM RULES RETROGRADE IN CHARACTER.

INDIAN TROOPS IN MIDDLE EAST

MUSLIM LEAGUE'S PROTEST.

The following is a full text of the more important resolutions passed by the Council of the All-India Muslim League at its meeting held at Lucknow on the 18th July 1920.

"That the Council of the All-India Muslim League is of opinion that the Rules and regulations framed and published by the Government of India under the Government of India Act 1919 are of a retrograde character and not in accordance with the spirit and intention previously expressed of giving to India a substantial first step in responsible Government, even to the limited sphere to which it was intended to confine them under the said Act, and protests against the manner in which they were prepared without inviting the views of the public on the proposals and even ignoring such views thereon as were actually communicated to it.

"That the Council of the All-India Muslim League appeals to the Government of India to desist from sending any more Muslim or other Indian troops to the Middle East to be used against Mussulmans in repressing their patriotic and religious movement to avoid non-Muslim dominion or control and to withdraw such troops already there at an early date."

SPECIAL SESSION OF LEAGUE.

"That in view of the serious situation arising out of the questions relating to (1) the Turkish Peace Treaty and the Khilafat and Holy Places (2) the Government action on the Hunter Committee Report and the Punjab troubles and (3) the Rules and Regulations under the Government of India Act 1919 a Special Session of the All-India Muslim League be held at Calcutta on the 6th and 7th of September 1920 to consider what course of action should now be taken by Indian Mussalmans in regard to the above matters, and the members of the League invited by public notice to send their views to the Honorary Secretary to be placed before the next meeting of the Council of the League, in order that draft resolutions for the consideration of the Special Session should be framed with reference to the views so expressed."

LATEST CABLES.

LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 3-30 a.m., July 23.

Constantinople.—The political situation is still obscure, but it is generally believed that the Cabinet will sign the Peace Treaty. The Turkish group is organising a strong propaganda with a view to demanding that Britain shall assume the mandate for Turkey. Indian and British troops and sailors surrounded two villages on the Bosphorus, seized a considerable number of arms and arrested sixty suspects. One Indian was shot.

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The South-western Railway steamer Alberta with three hundred passengers on board struck a rock off Guernsey in a fog, but was able to enter harbour under her own steam.

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The Government has rejected the Hyde Park War Memorial scheme owing to the unpopularity of the proposed pylon.

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A telegram from Salonika confirms that Greek troops have begun to advance with view to occupying East Thrace.

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Sofia.—Premier Stambulinski has announced that Bulgaria would observe strict neutrality with regard to events in East Thrace.

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A serious situation has arisen between the Allies and Soviet Russia, with regard to Poland and the next few days will be pregnant with issues of peace of war. The Government has adopted the view that the Soviet reply means the acceptance of the armistice and it is now taking steps to test this view directly without delay. If the Soviet tries to defeat Poland before granting the armistice, the whole edifice of better relations between Europe and Russia which Britain has been attempting to build up will collapse. The Soviet reply offers Poland a better eastern frontier than the Treaty of Versailles.

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The Bolshevist trade delegates in London have founded a Russian Trade Delegation Bank of which they are directors. Krassin will probably be appointed as manager. It is reported that two millions sterling in Russian gold is coming to Britain

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Bobart Town.—The Prince of Wales' reception in Tasmania has come as a climax to his Australian tour. It has been a continuous triumph and there has been unbounded enthusiasm at all functions.

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In a contest for the Wingfield Sculls, from Putney to Mortlake, the first race since 1914, Beresford Junior won in 23 minutes 14 seconds. He represents Britain in sculling at the Olympic Games.

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Berlin.—It is officially announced that Germany will continue to maintain complete neutrality with regard to the Russo-Polish situation.

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Berlin.—German wireless stations have resumed full and unrestricted operations and are proceeding on an even more intensified scale than before the war. Nauen is resuming sending out press news, reaching far distant countries.

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During the Dyer debate in Lords, the House of Lords Harris expressed the opinion that Dyer was not justified in continuing firing on the crowd.

Lord Ampthill considered that General Dyer was absolutely right and saved India from anarchy.

Lord Carmichael thought that General Dyer was guilty of a grave error of judgment.

Lord Lamington criticised the delay in taking action and pointed out that the adoption of the resolution did not mean the endorsement of everything that General Dyer had done.

Replying in the House of Commons to Mr. John Davison, Colonel Amery stated that definite proposals for constitutional reform in Ceylon had now been drafted for the approval of Lord Milner. The settlement of details would take some time, but he hoped that the announcement of general terms would shortly be possible.

CHINESE CIVIL WAR.

CHANGSOLIN'S PREPARATIONS.

"THE DECIDING FACTOR."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 20.
Recd. 9 a.m., July 22.

Tientsin.—The Governor of Manchuria, Changsolin, who with his army of nominally 100,000 men has hitherto adopted a policy of armed neutrality and who is regarded as the deciding factor in the situation, is now heavily reinforcing the Chihlites. Troop-trains from Mukden are hourly passing Tientsin, proceeding towards the front.

A British squadron and two Japanese torpedo-boats have arrived at Tientsin.

GEN. CHANGWEITI LEAVES IUNGCHOW.

TO PRESERVE PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 20.
Recd. 9 a.m., July 22.

Peking.—The troops of General Changweiti, who maintained order in Peking during the anti-Manchu scare in 1911, have left Iungchow for Peking. It is understood that they are coming as neutrals to preserve peace. Numerous wounded Anfu soldiers and refugees are arriving at Peking, which is perfectly orderly, though excited.

Severest fighting continues on the west front. The gunfire grows increasingly distinct. The Chihli division has reached Nanyuan.

THE CHINESE SITUATION.

COMPLETE DEFEAT OF ANFU FACTION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 12-30 a.m., July 23.

Peking.—Anfu faction admits defeat. Marshal Tuanchijui has resigned and offered terms amounting to complete capitulation, including the discharge of all his troops, dissolution of Parliament, dismissal of Anfi Ministers and the suppression of Anfu Club.

SURRENDER OF ANFUITE DIVISIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 2-15 a.m., July 23.

Tientsin.—Two Anfuite divisions have surrendered and the divisional commander and staff have been captured, while a third Anfuite division has been broken up.

MESSRS. ABUL KASEM AND FAZLUL-HUQ.

RESIGN FROM COUNCIL.

(From a Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, July 22.

At the last Khilafat Conference held at Calcutta, Messrs. Abul Kasem and A. K. Fazul Huq handed over their resignations of the membership of the Bengal Legislative Council to the president of the Conference, with the request to forward them to the authorities as a protest in case of the peace terms offered to the Sultan of Turkey, the Khalifa of the Moslem world are not in accordance with the religious injunctions of Mussulmans. As there is apparently no hope of justice from responsible quarters, the president in compliance with the request of these gentlemen, has sent the resignations to the Government of Bengal.

FOR HUMANITY'S SAKE.

HELP AFFLICTED AREA OF ASIA MINIOR.

MR. AMIR ALI'S TOUCHING APPEAL

The President, Central Khilafat Committee of India, has received the following letter from Mr. Ameer Ali:—

Dear Mr. Chotani,

I trust you duly received my wire, dated 12th June, informing you that Mr. Frow was proceeding at once with our relief funds to the afflicted area in Asia Minor. With the facilities, which I have succeeded in obtaining for him, and his reputation as a well-known friend of the Moslems, I am sure that in spite of present troubles he will get to his destination without difficulty.

I have sent him £2,600 and as soon as I hear that he has begun his work of relief I shall remit the second instalment. The fresh war that has broken out in that distracted part of the world, will, I am grieved to say, immediately increase and intensify the prevailing distress among the Moslem people and the area of suffering will become widespread. In those circumstances it will be the religious duty of the Indian Moslems to save those poor people from starvation. I therefore earnestly appeal to you and all your friends to take every measure to collect funds for this humanitarian and pious work.

Yours very sincerely,
AMEER ALI.

DISCHARGE OF WAR BONDS.

PROCEEDURE TO BE ADOPTED.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 22.

A government communique says:—

In connection with the discharge of the 5½ per cent War Bonds, 1920, falling due on the 15th August 1920, the following procedure will be followed:—

(A) Bearer Bonds.—These will be paid either at the treasury or sub-treasury at which they are registered for payment of coupons or at the Public Debt Office of domicile in whose books they stand. In respect of Bearer Bonds presented for discharge no receipt will be required, the bonds being payable to the bearer without regard to any endorsement that may appear thereon.

(B) Stock Certificates. These will be paid on surrender at the treasury or sub-treasury where interest is payable. A receipt should be given on the certificate itself, viz received the principal due on the certificate. This receipt should be signed by the registered holder or his duly authorised representative empowered under a power of attorney which should be registered at the treasury.

(C) Government Promissory Notes.—These will be paid at the treasury or sub-treasury where interest is payable. A receipt should be given by the last endorsee or his duly constituted attorney or by the legal representative of a deceased holder on the note itself.

MR. TILAK'S 65TH BIRTHDAY.

TO BE CELEBRATED TO-DAY.

On behalf of the Bombay National Union the 65th birthday of Mr. Tilak will be celebrated at the Morarji Gokuldas Hall, Carel Street, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), today, when Mr. Baptista will preside. Prof. S. M. Paranjpe, B.B., C. V. Vaidya, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta will be among the speakers. All are cordially invited to be present.

(Continued from column 6.)

rest" was Lord Ripon's advice at a famous Eighty Club dinner. Mr. Tilak appears to have guided the whole course of his political conduct on the same principle. He is ready to get the best out of the Reforms, but so little does he believe in political asceticism, that his paper has entered a strong protest against the idea of not participating in the Council elections and boycotting the Reform Councils.

Mr. Tilak and Orthodoxy.

It is true that Mr. Tilak has not shown himself enthusiastic about social reform. The whole of his energy being consumed in political work, with antiquarian research as a diversion, he has not shown himself very keen in helping in the demolition of caste restrictions and of the other social evils which infest India. Many of his political followers, indeed, are apt to imply that this is the work of lesser minds. Orthodox in dress and making a point of being accessible to every body Mr. Tilak is adored by the masses not only as a political martyr, but as a bulwark against what they regard as "mischievous" Western fads likely to disturb Indian tradition and custom.

Mr. Tilak as an Orator.

No other politician in India has been able to excite so much personal hatred. Mr. Tilak has made a host of friends, but a few determined enemies. This is due perhaps to his outspokenness. He has no pretentions to being a speaker in English; in his vernacular he is not eloquent, but he is incisive. The sentences come out in a short crisp form sometimes saturated with the dry humour which the Mahrattas love so much. The appeal is never to the heart, to the emotions, but always to the head, to the spirit of reason. He provokes one to thought and always points to the grim reality. Mr. Tilak's politics will prosper so long as there are Lord Finlays in England telling the world that men like Dyer are eminently humane persons, and there will be an accession of strength to the ranks of those in India who will have for their political motto Mr. Tilak's famous words "Home Rule is my birthright, and I will have it."

L. G. KHARE.

MR. TILAK AT 65.

THE MAN AND HIS WORK.

Mr. B. G. Tilak is 65 to-day and his advanced age finds him in full, unimpaired mental vigour, ready to shoulder the increasing responsibilities of organising and leading the new party he is forming, the Congress Democratic Party. Mr. Tilak enjoys the unique distinction of being in certain quarters the most popular politician in India, and of being the most thoroughly disliked person in others, where he and his politics are treated with horror and contempt. The masses adore him, to the younger generation in India he always appeals as the one man who has suffered much in the cause of his country, much and most undeservingly. There is, however, a distinct body of Indian opinion which looks upon him as the stormy petrel in Indian politics, and the spirit of political destruction, whose restriction to academic activities would have spared the country much mischief. To the Englishman in India, who at heart believes in the might of the machine-gun, Mr. Tilak is the very incarnation of a rebel.

The Causes of His Popularity.

What are the causes of this extreme popularity and this acute dislike? The early nineties found in Mr. Tilak a rising lawyer, with an amazing erudition in Indian philosophy and astronomy, with a facile pen which he always wielded in Marathi and with a determined hatred of the pretentions of the bureaucrat, who considered that he was the only saviour of the Indian masses from the selfish clutches of the prejudiced, privileged and caste-ridden Indian middle classes. Mr. Tilak assisted in the attempt to establish education on national lines and through his paper "The Kesari", ventilated popular grievances and exposed the defects of the administration, not in the *jo hokum* style, but with a self-assertiveness unknown in those days. "The Kesari" became remarkable for the vulgarity of its abuse, the orthodoxy of its religious and social opinions and the intrepid outspokenness of its political propaganda, which to the average British official was rank sedition. Mr. Tilak soon gathered round him a band of able writers and students of politics, and political agitation in the last decade of the last century gathered volume, tried to assert itself and became a factor which the British Government in India had to take into account. Mr. Tilak had become a man of mark; he rose to be a member of the Bombay Legislative Council and had not Government saddled him with their attentions at this stage, the course of his political career would surely have changed.

Government to the Rescue.

But the Local Government co-operated in accelerating Mr. Tilak's greatness. They fixed upon him as the human symbol of the unrest in Western India. The recurring famines, the stupidities of the Plague administration had created an amount of discontent which they thought would be fanned further if Mr. Tilak remained free. So, on a charge of sedition, they prosecuted him and he was sent to jail and Mr. Tilak from being a provincial figure at once rose to an all-India eminence. During the years that followed determined attempts were made by the Local Government to stamp out what they called sedition. It was astonishing how the definition of that word depended upon the intellectual capacity of the lowest C. I. D. underling. The unrest continued and the Local Government, now under the inspiring guidance of Lord Sydenham, sought the usual remedy. Mr. Tilak was again arraigned, this time before an Indian Judge and a special jury for sedition. The Indian members of the jury said that he was not guilty, the Europeans said, of course, that he was, and the Indian Judge sentenced him to a long term of imprisonment adding to his judgment a homily of concentrated bitterness.

Mr. Tilak's Politics.

His enforced rest enabled Mr. Tilak to add further laurels to his academic repute and after his return from Mandalay he took up his position in Indian politics as the accepted leader of the Nationalist party. What are his politics? During all the years of his political struggles he has been blamed for being a purely destructive force and for the alleged inconsistency of his political opinions. After the Amritsar Congress, there has indeed arisen a section of Indian politicians who would point him out as a man not to be trusted. His critics, however, forget what, he never forgets, that in a country where one race is ruling another, there cannot be any unalterable political principles. "Behave with Englishmen as they behave with you", seems to be his guiding principle in the conduct of political affairs. His politics mean self-assertion and self-respect. In fact, he is the rarest English of Indian politicians, but in manner, dress and speech the least westernised of them all.

Mr. Tilak's Methods.

Mr. Tilak has an almost uncanny knack of rapidly ascertaining the opinion of the masses on any particular question, and he knows how to interpret and illustrate it to their satisfaction. It is not for him to impose his opinion on them and to say to any representative body of politicians in India: "If you do not accept my political formulae, I shall have to seek another platform." He is never flurried, never in a hurry to pronounce any political judgment; much less does he wish ever to dictate any course of political conduct. The legend about his political stubbornness and his doctrinaire opinions was proved to be a myth in England when representative Englishmen who came into contact with him, found him one of the most accommodating and reasonable of Indian politicians. Mr. Tilak is always ready to take counsel with others, in fact he is blamed for allowing himself to be guided, sometimes, by his political lieutenants. On the immediate political problems of the day he has a habit of never being categorical in opinion. This is an attitude, of course, which adulation welcomes as the essence of prudence, but malice stigmatises as "sitting on the fence."

And his Principle.

"Get what you want and fight for the

(Continued in column 5.)

"THE GRAVEST SITUATION."

AWAIT CONGRESS DECISION.

PT. MALAVIYA'S ADVICE TO NON-CO-OPERATIONISTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KHANDWA, July, 22.

It having become known that the Hon. Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya would pass Khandwa by the mail, a large gathering of Hindus and Musalmans assembled at the Railway station and gave him a warm welcome.

Addressing the people, after referring to the grave situation created in the country by the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs, Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya said:—

"Every day that passes adds to the bitterness of public feeling on the Punjab and Khilafat questions. The situation is the gravest. The minds of the best of us are exercised as to what course they should advise people to take to secure redress of their wrongs. Mr. Gandhi and the Central Khilafat Committee had advised non-co-operation and had asked people to commence it from 1st August. He felt, however, that the grave importance of the subject demanded that all the most thoughtful men of the country should take council together and bear collective responsibility of advicing the country as to the course it should adopt. The situation was so grave and the consequences of any decision adopted were likely to be so serious and far reaching, that it would be wrong to leave it to a few men, even though they had so venerated a leader of men as Mr. Gandhi at their head to decide what should be done.

Every responsible public man should bear his share of responsibility on an occasion of such supreme importance. The special session of Congress and the All-India Muslim League, which were going to be held in Calcutta would afford an excellent opportunity for the joint deliberation and collective action. He hoped they would be held on the earliest possible dates.

He would advise earnestly his countrymen to possess their souls in patience and await the decision of the Congress and the Muslim League. He was going to request Mr. Gandhi and the Central Khilafat Committee also to do the same. When a special session of the Congress was immediately being convered it would be in every way right and courteous to postpone action till the Congress had met and expressed its opinion.

This did not apply to adoption of the vow of Swadeshi. He himself had kept that vow for nearly forty years and was dressed from head to foot in Swadeshi garments. Every Indian ought to take that vow and promote both the production and use of Swadeshi articles to the full extent of his power.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

BILLS FOR AUTUMN SESSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 21.

It is understood the following Legislative measures will probably be brought up before the Imperial Legislative Council during the ensuing Autumn session, commencing on the 20th August next in addition to any others which it may be found necessary to undertake. The business for the first and following meetings will include reference of the Indian Passports Bill and the Indian Elections Offences and Inquiries Bill to Select Committees and a motion to add to the Select Committee appointed on the Imperial Bank Bill and motions to introduce the following bills:—

(1) Bill further to amend the Indian Limitation Act, 1908 and the Code of Civil Procedure 1908.

(2) Bill further to amend the Indian Motor Vehicles Act 1914.

(3) Bill to provide for the better discipline of Police officers enrolled in the military police or rifle battalion.

(4) Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Rule 5 Order 9).

(5) Bill to provide for installations of Wireless Telegraphy on ships registered in British India and for other purposes.

(6) Bill to amend the Post Office Cash Certificate Act 1917.

(7) Bill further to amend the Indian Coinage Act 1906 and the Indian Paper Currency Act 1910.

(8) Bill to extend the operations of the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules Act, 1915.

(9) Bill to prohibit the possession and import of roubles notes and

(10) Repealing and Amending Bill.

The following will be taken into consideration and passed if the Council adopt that motion.

A bill further to amend the Lepers Act 1898 There are several other legislative measures under consideration.

B. N. RLY. ELECTRIC STORES BURNT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA July 21.

On Friday last, there was a big fire at the Electric Stores of the Bengal Nagpur Railway workshops at Kharagpur. The fire lasted several hours, and completely burnt the contents of the stores. The cause of the fire is not known. The loss is estimated at about Rs. 5,00,000.

The President and members of the Indian Sugar Committee have arrived at Simla on completion of a lengthy tour and will now be engaged in the preparation of the report.

DELHI GOVT. PRESS

PIECE ESTABLISHMENT ON STRIKE.

UNSATISFIED WITH THE NEW SCALE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, July 21.

The Delhi Government Press Workers Piece Establishment struck work on Tuesday last. Nearly 300 men are out including, it is understood some men of the permanent establishment. The latter, it is claimed, are in full sympathy with the piece workers and have their own grievances as well.

The strikers held meetings yesterday and to-day. They considered the warning from Sir Thomas Holland that if they went on strike they will be losers, but, while fully realising the risks, they decided not to resume work until their grievances were redressed. They insist on the abolition of the piece system and contend that under the improved scale of pay they will be worse off. They maintain that in spite of the forty per cent. increase in the ordinary rate and twenty-five per cent. increase in the overtime rate, having regard to the working hours and exclusion of tiffin hours the higher class men will be losers by more than one per cent. and others will be worse.

Before the strike came off, Sir Thomas Holland had a talk with Mr. Asaf Ali on the phone the substance of which was conveyed to the strikers yesterday, as also by the Superintendent, Delhi Government Press, in a written notice summarising the improved scale of pay and other concession contained in the Government's resolution. It further said that the proposed scheme would come into force after the strikers had resumed normal work. It also enumerated various hardships to which the strikers would otherwise be exposed. Government want the scheme to be given a fair trial and minor grievances and other requests are promised reconsideration.

NEW GOVT. OF INDIA LOAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 21.

The applications for the Government of India loans up to 20th July amounted as follows:—

10 year 6 per cent. bonds—1930—Rs. 12,99,66,400; 5 per cent. income tax free loan—1945—Rs. 26,10,700.

The nominal value of war bonds tendered for conversion is Rs. 6,66,03, 850.

(Continued from Column 6.)

of restrictions and the promulgation of authoritative statements on the subject. many business men in Bombay, who are approached by means of business letters from Germany, are in honest doubt as to whether or not they should make any kind of response. They read that all kinds of renegades and disturbers of the world's peace are still at work in Berlin, (including a few unworthy sons of India) and they know that Germany may not as yet be said truly to have demonstrated her honest desire to meet the obligations she has undertaken. Also, they have a lingering uncomfortable feeling that there must be a kind of disloyalty about considering any kind of an overture from a German source. For my part, I think their hesitancy does them credit. But lest it should involve them in any kind of loss, I think it right to draw attention to the Government of India's official answer to enquiries on this subject, which included these words:—

"It is no part of the policy of His Majesty's Government to discourage British traders from competing in the markets of the late enemy countries, and it is desirable that British traders should make every effort to secure a proper footing in Central Europe. The Government of India have already announced their intention of excluding Germans from India for a period of five years from the date of the conclusion of the war, but, though they do not propose to allow Germans to handle trade in India for this period, there is no objection to firms in this country resuming trade relationships with German firms."

It is but fair that the fullest kind of publicity should be given to such an announcement.

Result of Legitimate Agitation.

Having regard to the representations which have been made on the subject, and the expressions of public opinion which have been voiced in the Press, the Governor-in-Council has decided that rulers and subjects of Indian States who are otherwise eligible, will be held eligible as voters or as candidates for the Bombay Legislative Council. One cannot help hoping that critics of Government and leaders of agitations against grievances do sometimes take note of events and decisions of this kind. Do they not form clear and undeniable evidence of the readiness of Government, here in Bombay at all events to respond to reasonable criticism and to reasoned and constitutional forms of agitation and ventilation of public wishes? No government worthy the name will submit to arbitary dictation or threats, and only anarchy would result from Government's yielding to every claim put forward. But it does seem to me that here in Bombay we have had abundant evidence during this present year of grace, that no reasonable claim or criticism, reasonably and constitutionally advanced, is ever neglected by the Government of His Excellency, Sir George Lloyd; and I think this franchise concession is a notable case in point.

THE NEW WORLD.

GEN. SMUTS ON ITS DANGERS.

BRITISH EMPIRE—ITS CONSTITUTION.

General Smuts, in the House of Assembly, Capetown, in mail week, replying in the debate on the League of Nations, admitted that so far the League of Nations had not responded to the great hopes entertained of writes the "Manchester Guardian."

Let us not rejoice over its failure," he continued, "but rather, in the words of Mr. Merriman, 'pray that it might be made reality and a power.' Let us bend our strength and lend our strength to make the institution a reality in the affairs of the world." (Cheers.)

Several circumstances militated against the success of the League; the greatest of all perhaps, was what he might call "the defection of America." America had not chosen to play the part of the moral leader the world. He hoped the time was coming when she would understand and appreciate what the position was. Whatever the reason was, it did not become them to pass judgment on America. It might be that after the Presidential election America would take up her true position and help to pull the League through its initial difficulties.

The second difficulty was the apparent supersession of the League of Nations by the Supreme Council, which led to the impression that the Supreme Council was usurping the functions of the League and that the latter was being pushed into the background. General Smuts hoped that the time was not far off when the Council would recognise that it was best the two bodies should combine. General Smuts pointed out that of the five Great Powers America and Japan were standing apart. They were left with Great Britain, France, and Italy. The last named was struggling with overpowering internal difficulties, which left Great Britain and France responsible for the state of affairs which had arisen in the world and had to be remedied.

It was hopeless to expect that two Powers could right the situation, which was daily becoming worse. If this situation continued, he was afraid they were running very grave risks.. The danger was that other Powers would combine and range themselves against these two, and the world would again be drawn into dissensions on these grounds..

IMPOTENCE OF THE LEAGUE.

The third blow was undoubtedly the Polish war, which had done more to make people realise the apparent impotence of the League than anything else. It was only by focussing public opinion on these events that they would be able to right the situation. He believed public opinion was forming against the action of Poland, which would have the result that the action of Poland might give the League its opportunity of making people recognise that unless the League was forced to and did take action the future of Europe would be very dark indeed..

The situation was going from bad to worse, and unless they could mobilise a tremendous force of public opinion all over the world he did not see what would happen in the old world, and that was why he felt their debate might have its little share of influence in assisting the formation of that public opinion which would eventually force the Great Powers to support the League and bring about a better state of affairs.

Referring to the point raised in relation to the position of the British Empire, General Smuts said the British Empire to-day consisted of a number of free nations under a common Sovereign, and the question was how were they now going to conduct the affairs of this Empire on a common basis where they had no longer one Great Power speaking for the whole, but six independent and equal free members. As in foreign relations, the Dominions were to take a part and to speak for themselves, the time had come to clear up the situation which had arisen. The only way to clear the situation was to call for this purpose a constitutional conference.

In a matter of such importance the House should have an opportunity for full discussion before South African representatives proceeded to the conference. Another point raised was how it would be possible for the Empire to speak with one voice. General Smuts declared that no resolutions should be taken without the unanimous consent of all the members of the Empire. He would never agree to the voice of South Africa being coerced by a majority vote of the rest of the Empire, and he was sure that the other Dominions would take up a similar position. That was common ground that should be taken up not only by the Dominions but also by the British Government, namely, that no resolution could be taken which was binding on any part of the Empire without its free consent, and the only way to give effect to this view would be the adoption of the conference system.

If they could agree to take a resolution, well and good, but if they could not do so then they would have to go on without agreeing. He was however, sure that in the great majority of cases it would be found that some solution would be arrived at. The final decision, as far, as the Union was concerned, rested, and would always rest, with one country and one body only, namely, South Africa and the South African Parliament and Government.

The Calcutta Exchange Bank telegraph transfer closing rate was one shilling ten and one fourth pence and the demand bills one shilling ten and three-eighth pence, on July 21.

AS OTHERS SEE US

CO-OPERATION HOUSING AND PROGRESS.

(By an Onlooker.)

It is highly interesting to note that the Government of India has decided to make a practical experiment by way of testing the suitability to Indian labour and general conditions of the principle of the Works Committee. Quite wisely, the Government will confine its first essay in this direction to a strictly limited field. It will experimentally introduce the Works Committee system into its printing presses; and the trial will be watched with real interest by many employers and employees throughout the country. For, it is possible that this experiment may indicate a way for India of short-circuiting the often painful process of learning by experience, and of sparing its peoples much of the loss, anxiety and suffering which industrial strife has recently caused in Western lands. On the other hand, the system may prove completely unsuited to Indian conditions. At least, it is well worth trying, and the Government's spontaneous readiness to make the trial represents another point to be noted in the score of the "sun-dried bureaucracy."

(If some recorder could pen, with sympathy, justice and insight, a comprehensive history of a given month—or a week, or a day, for that matter—of all forms of official and Governmental work throughout India:: All its testing, investigation, demonstrating, initiating maintenance, repair, renewal, development, correcting, adapting, improving, enlarging, and the like; if some fully informed recorder could produce that foot note to modern history he would give us a really wonderful document, a revelation so far as ninety per cent of us are concerned, and a memorable tribute to those who "work the ship," so to say, of India's daily progress. The unadorned facts of such a record would make more stirring and romantic reading than nine out of ten avowed essays in romance.)

In England the Works Committee is, of course, a recognised institution, if not, as yet, a positively proven or universally accepted one. It consists of a number of men selected by the management to represent the controlling authorities, and an equal number elected by the workers themselves. It meets at regular intervals to discuss the combined interests of the works, the workers, and their employers, with a view to the harmonious development of all three. It is claimed for the system that it tends to awaken consciousness in employers and employed of difficulties knowledge of which would otherwise be confined to one or the other of them; and, also, to simplify and expedite the removal of such difficulties, without unnecessary friction. Rightly approached, and handled in a spirit of genuine helpfulness, such a system should stimulate all round co-operation and improved mental understanding; and that is a goal particularly well worth aiming at in India.

An example and a moral.

The story of the recent settlement of the staff of the lowest paid employees of the Bombay City Improvement Trust provides an admirable object lesson regarding the good results to be attained by the introduction into labour troubles, not only of tact but of mutual understanding. To understand is to forgive. It is the basis of all true co-operation and progress; just as the lack of it is at the root of all strife and most hardship and suffering. Mr. Devadhar, the Senior Member of the Servants of India Society, has done much good and inspiring social service and nothing he may accomplish could reflect more credit upon himself or the fine organization he represents, than his recent work in setting this strike. The details of this admirable piece of service to the community really deserve and repay close study. Briefly, one may say. that Mr. Devadhar began by obtaining understanding for himself, so far as possible, of both sides. He then conveyed understanding of one side to the other side—in no provocative, carping or partisen spirit, but as the conscientious servant of truth and peace. Thus, without friction, both sides were endowed with understanding; and the immediate outcome of mutual understaning was honourable and mutually satisfactory peace. Politicians please note: The thanks of all are due to Mr. Devadhar.

The housing problem.

Among the various "questions of the day," or "current problems"—the modern passion for lables tends to reduce speech and writing to the use and misuse of the clinches of the moment—one whose influence is perhaps wider and more general than most of us suspect is the housing shortage. We are all familiar with the more obvious difficulties and hardships caused by acute shortage of living and office accommodation; but there are others, less obvious, and, it may be, even more serious. And, be it remembered, the shortage is world-wide. The weary house-hunter in Bombay may find some slight consolation in the established fact that complaints are almost equally common in the other Indian capitals, though it is true that the physical limits of other city areas may be less rigidly set. In cities as far apart as London and San Francisco, New York and Vancouver, not to mention the Hun-ravaged areas of stricken Europe, the housing shortage becomes increasingly acute as post-war developments swell urban populations and the demands of new and of enlarged businesses.

In New York, the physical situation of which has something in common with that of Bombay, visitors are seriously recommended to bring their own tents, and—just as in Bombay—the wail for increased hotel accommodation is ironically answered by the buying up of existing hotels for conversion into office buildings; American real estate owners echoing the statement of Bombay owners to the effect that they can secure higher returns with far less trouble and anxiety, by means of these ruthless conversions. It is to be noted however, that newly built hotels in New York have provided some thousand of new rooms for visitors, without of course, overtaking the demand. The causes of the continued and increasing shortage are not confined to the matter of increased demand but include also such considerations as the very steep rise since 1914 in the cost of building, both as regards labour and material; the comparative scarcity of material, and, in many quarters, the salient fact that during the whole of the war years normal building operations were at a standstill, which, of course, meant a monstrous accumulation of unsatisfied demands, running in the case of a country like England into many hundreds of thousands of buildings.

Far reaching influences.

As to effects, then, these are said to exercise a notable influence upon the marriage and the birth rates, and upon the moral as well as the physical welfare of the people. Shortage of homes means gross over-crowding in cities; and over crowding stimulates lawlessness and crime of all kinds, as well as what may be called domestic immorality. Overcrowding in cities attracts professional criminals, because it makes their work easier. It raises the death-rate by increasing the inroads of disease. It helps to fill divorce courts, the other law courts, and the police courts by setting up friction between relatives and friends. Further, it is said materially to affect the destinies of nations, through its influence upon industry and politics. It has been suggested to me by one who speaks from many years of practical experience that housing shortage in Bombay, involving as it does practical homelessness, (particularly during the earlier months of their sojourn here) for large numbers of workers who gravitate to the capital to obtain situations is very closely connected with both industrial and political unrest. The effect of bad and in adequate housing accommodation upon both the quality and the quantity of industrial production has been tested and proven in various parts of the world; and Bombay mill-owners who have made made it their business to provide proper homes for their employees have found that quite apart from any higher aspect of the matter, this policy invariably pays, and pays well.

Fortunately there is every reason to believe that His Excellency, Sir George Lloyd is keenly alive to all these far-reaching aspects of the housing question, and that his liberal and progressive views will be found to be reflected in the programme shortly to be placed before the public by the Government of Bombay.

Boycotting the Reforms.

Having regard to Lala Lajpat Rai's advocacy of a complete boycott of the Reformed Councils, and Mr. Gandhi's welcome of the same as "one step in the campaign of non-cooperation," newspaper readers and politicians have noted with interest the publication of the special cable in "New India" of the British Labour Party's resolution urging that Indians should make the fullest and best possible use of the Reforms. "to pave the way for a greater measure of freedom and self-government for the peoples of India." The cable added that:. "The resolution shows that the friends of India in Britain are hampered by threats of non-acceptance of the Act. Labour is true to India, but India must be true to herself, and gain greater advantages, not by sulking like a spoilt child". It will not have escaped the attention of Mr. Gandhi, as President of the Home Rule League, that it was resolved by the Home Rule for India League, British Auxiliary: "Strongly to support the appeal of the Labour Party to all India to work the Reforms". Unity is necessary to the effective service of any cause, and it surely cannot be helpful or edifying to see, for example, one section of professedly patriotic nationalists busily agitating for a broadening of the franchise to include subjects of native states, while another section professing the same creed preaches boycott of the whole business. A small loaf is still better than no bread, and to boycott or weaken or damage in any way a measure of progress because it is not all you would like it to be, seems a curious way of seeking to serve the cause of progress. So it strikes the Onlooker, anyhow.

Resuming Trade with Germany.

It is doubtless one of the inevitable outcomes of Germany's criminal unscrupulousness in causing the European war, her savagery in waging it, and her disingenuous double dealing since the war, that a profound and deep-rooted mistrust of Germany should still rule the minds of most civilised peoples. One evidence of this in India is to be found in the fact that even now, after the removal

(Continued in column 2.)

HARTAL

ON 1ST AUGUST.

PROTEST

Against Turkish Treaty.

PRAYERS & MEETINGS.

Although every effort is being made to secure revision of the Peace Terms, it appears to be almost certain that it will not come before the first of August next. The Committee desires to mark the sacred character of the forthcoming demonstration of Non-Co-operation in a fitting manner. It also wishes to gauge the public feeling in the matter. The Committee, therefore, seeks the co-operation of Hindus and other Non-Moslem Communities in making the inauguration a complete success.

(1) The Committee advise full *hartal* on the first of August. Mill-hands, however, are requested not to abstain from work, unless they receive permission from their employers, nor should all those abstain who are required, for absolutely necessary day-to-day work, viz., hospital men, sanitary men and dock labourers. (2) The day should be devoted to prayer. All those, who can, should fast for the day. (3) Meetings should be held all over country not excluding the smallest village at which the following resolution should be adopted with or without speeches.

THE RESOLUTION.

"This meeting held at ——— of the inhabitants records its full sympathy with the movement of the Central Khilafat Committee in order to secure revision of the Turkish Peace Terms, consistently with Muslim sentiment and Islamic Law and approves of Non-Co-operation adopted by the Central Khilafat Committee to be continued till the Peace Terms are revised. This meeting respectfully urges the Imperial Government in the interest of the Empire which they are supposed to represent to secure a just revision of the Terms which have been universally condemned as unjust and manifestly in breach of Ministerial declarations". The resolution should be sent to his Excellency the Viceroy with a covering letter requesting him to forward the same to the Imperial Government. The Central Khilafat Committee should be advised of the passing of the resolution and of its despatch.

NOT A MOVEMENT OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

N. B.—There should be no processions. Speeches should be restrained. It is expected that meetings everywhere will be very largely attended. All police and other Governmental instructions or regulations should be strictly, and scrupulously, obeyed. No meetings should be held where there is any written prohibition. It cannot be too often urged that the whole success of the Movement depends upon perfect peace being observed by the community and complete obedience being rendered to police instructions in connection with the movement. It should be clearly understood that this is not a movement of Civil Disobedience. What should be done when unreasonable orders are issued interfering with the liberty of the subject will be considered on the merits by the Committee.

RENOUNCE TITLES.

It is expected that all title holders, Honorary Magistrates, Justices of Peace, Members of the Legislative Councils, who feel about this important question affecting the well-being of millions of Muslims, and who are in sympathy with the movement, will surrender their titles or honorary posts on this day.

(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI,
ABUL KALAM AZAD,
SHAUKAT ALI,
AHMED HAJI SIDDICK KHATRI,
SAIFUDDIN KITCHLEW,
FAZUL HASAN HASRAT MOHANI,
MAHOMED ALI:
Members, Non-Co-operation Committee.

Mount Road, Mazagon, Bombay.

HIGH COURT

EXTRAORDINARY MURDER STORY.

"TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION."

"DIFFICULT TO FIND A PARALLEL."

Gangaram Hari Parit and eight others
vs.
King-Emperor.

(Before Sir Lallubhai Shah and Mr. Justice Crump.)

This was an appeal from the conviction and sentences passed by W. Baker, Esq., I.C.S., Sessions Judge of Satara, on the nine accused (appellants), five of whom, viz., accused 1, 8, 9, 10 and 11 were sentenced to death and four others, viz., accused 2, 4, 5 and 7 to transportation for life for committing the murder of one Dadu Parit of Shigaon on the 1st of September, 1918.

Briefly the facts out of which this appeal arose are these:—

On the morning of 1st September, 1918, one Dadu Parit was murdered near a Nullah between Samdoli and Sangalwadi. One Madhu went to the Police Patil of Samdoli which was about two miles from the scene of offence and informed him that while he and four others were returning from Sangli Bazar, they were attacked suddenly and one Dadu Parit was attacked severely and was dead and one Gangaram, his brother, was lying there wounded. He further informed the Police Patil that there were two Mangs who accompanied them and they were there and further that six persons, viz., Gulmya, Atmaram Bhau, Keshar Tatya, Bala Chandra Bande, Bala Babaji and Dadu Daji were the persons who attacked them. The Police Patil on receiving this information went to the scene of offence with a Panch and took down the statements of Gangaram and Madhu and made a Panchnama.

As the deceased Dadu and others belonged to Shigaon which is eight miles from Samdoli, the Police Patil sent a chit containing the names of the six persons who were alleged to have assaulted these people and also the fact that four others were there, but their faces were not recognised by Gangaram and Madhu. He sent another chit to the Sub-Inspector of Police informing him of the occurrence. The first chit came into the hands of the Police Patil of Shigaon at 1 p.m. on the same day and he informed the relations of the deceased Dadu of the fact and made inquiries for the six persons who were charged to have assaulted the deceased and his brother, but found that all of them had absconded and left the village. S. I. Powar of Palus arrived on the morning of the 2nd instant and made inquiries and on the 3rd instant came to Shigaon and commenced investigation. He inquired for the six accused who were not to be found, but the relations of one or two of them told him that the six persons charged had not committed the offence and they would produce them when proper investigation would be made. But as S. I. Powar had Madhu Gangaram, the brother of the accused, and the two Mangs as eye-witnesses; he proceeded with the investigation in his own way and he was aided in this by accused 10 and 11 in the case, viz., Ralu Desai and Sripati Patil. In November and December three out of the six whose names were given by Madhu as assailants, were arrested by the Police and the case against the six proceeded before the Committing Magistrate. But it was adjourned. Meanwhile some petitions and wires had been sent by several relations of the six persons who had absconded to the Superintendent of Police as well as to the C. I. D., stating that the six persons were falsely charged and they were innocent and the real culprits were the present accused, viz., Gangaram, the deceased's own brother, Sripati (accused 11) and his gang. They stated that they had committed the murder of Dadu, accused's brother, and arranged to give the names of six persons falsely in order that they might be prosecuted on a false charge of murder.

The original hearing in respect of those six persons falsely charged therefore did not proceed and an Inspector of the C. I. D., viz., Rao Saheb Metkar, was sent for investigation. He made an investigation in consequence of which the charges against those six persons were withdrawn and the three arrested persons were released and the present above accused were arrested.

TARA AND GANGU MURDERS.

The case for the prosecution before Mr. Baker, Sessions Judge of Satara, was therefore this. The accused were members of a gang, of which Sripati (accused 11) was the leader and Balu Kesai (accused 10), Dada Govind (accused 9), Sakharam (accused 8) and Gangaram Parit (accused 1) and Yesu Ishwara (accused 7) were the principal members. Accused 2, 4 and 5 were also members, who had recently joined the gang. The object of this gang was to terrorise the village and whenever they fell out with any one, to involve him by bringing a false charge against him. As instance of this prosecution alleged that there were two cases, one called Santu Bagdi Case and the other Gangu Case, wherein an innocent person was killed by some of these people and their enemies, charged falsely with the offence. In 1914 one Tara, a six-year old daughter of Santu Bagdi, an old associate of this gang, was killed and five persons who were alleged to be the members of this gang, were charged for the offence. At the trial these people were acquitted, but the prosecution said that Santu Bagdi, the child's own father, now stated that as he was involved in a Chapter case in order to take revenge on persons who gave evidence against him, he at the suggestion of accused 10 and 11 arranged to kill his own child and gave the names of his enemies falsely as assailants. Those therefore charged and tried at the trial were innocent and he had killed the child. In 1916 prosecution said that on 16th October, 1915, the sister of accused 11, named Gangu, was murdered and accused 11 was severely wounded. Six persons were charged as assailants and they were tried by Mr. Baker, the same Judge who tried this case. These six persons were convicted and sentenced to transportation and various terms of imprisonment. There was an appeal from these convictions with the result that the convictions were confirmed except in the case of one Sakharam who was ordered to be acquitted. The prosecution now said that that charge against these persons was entirely false and the truth as now brought to light was that accused 11 and some members of his gang, including Santu Bagdi, killed Gangu (accused 11's own sister) and falsely named these six persons as assailants. At that trial the Judge had convicted these people on the evidence of Gangaram (accused 1 in this case and appellant) and the High Court had come to the same conclusion relying on his judgment. But it was now found out that Gangaram was really a member of this gang and not an independent witness and was therefore tutored to say what he said then. The porsecution said that it was now found out from the evidence of witnesses that soon after the Bagdi Murder Case in which Gangaram was one of the accused and was acquitted, he was approached by accused 11 and asked whether he had a good lesson. He said that he had and since then he joined accused 11's gang. But at the time of Gangu's murder trial prosecution was not aware of this and therefore there was a miscarriage of justice.

PROSECUTION'S FURTHER ALLEGATIONS.

The prosecution further alleged that as innocent persons were convicted in Gangu's case, the whole village was terrified and accused 11 practically reigned as king of the village. There was some quiet after this, but in the beginning of 1918, events happened which caused an estrangement between accused 11 and Gulmya, a former associate of accused 11 and 10, and one who was charged for murdering one Police Patil and was released because he turned King's Evidence. This man did not like the course which Gangu's trial took as one of his relations Dhondi Murari was convicted. The first cause of disagreement between Gulmya and Sripati (accused 11) was at Bhendavde was held on 24th January, 1918. There one Sakharam Gurav, who had refused to give evidence for the prosecution in Gangie's case was assaulted by accused 10, 1 and others. So at the Lalvade Urus held a week later, Sakharam Gurav beat accused 1 who sent for accused 9 and 10 and while going back to the village in the evening accused 1 beat Sakharam Gurav and accused 9 and 10 helped him. This took place near Gulmya's hut and Gulmya interfered and tried to protect Sakharam. Accused 10 and 11 did not like that Gulmya being a member of their gang should get accused 1 a member of the same gang beaten and protect a stranger. Hence they quarrelled. A few days after this accused 11, 10 and others made a petition to the Sub-Inspector stating that inquiries should be made as some of the relations of the persons convicted in Ganga's case cherished a resentment against accused 11 and were thinking of doing him some injuries. Meanwhile a beam of one Lakhu Jashab was stolen and Gulmya instigated him to file a complaint for theft against accused 1 (Gangaram). Accused 1 was therefore charged. While the investigation before the S. I was going on Lakhu was persuaded by accused 11 gang to compromise the matter and he put in an application stating that he had sold the beam to accused 1. The Sub-Inspector therefore allowed the case to be struck off but the Assistant Superintendent of Police ordered that the theft case should proceed and order was given by the Sub Inspector to arrest accused 1 Prosecution says that owing to this, the murder of Dadu (accused 1's brother) was precipitated. The accused's gang was contemplating of doing some harm to Gulmya as he was taking a lead of the opposite faction, and therefore, enlisted accused 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 and Mahdu and Nana (the two approvers in this case) as new members and all of them took oath at Andumtar on the Krishna River to stand by each other and do harm to Gulmya. Owing to this theft case which was ordered to be proceeded with Gangaram accused proposed before all the accused Mahdu and Nana and Bala Ashte, that they were merely taking of doing some harm to Gulmya, but he had a plan to harm him and it was this that he (accused 1) was on bad terms with his brother Dadu (firstly because Dadu did not like his giving evidence in Ganga's case and secondly because he was in love with Dadu's wife Krishni) so he would take Dadu to the Sangli Bazar on the pretence of selling him his own bullock the price of which could be ascertained at the Bazar and on their return Dadu should be killed by some of them and the names of Gulmya and some others should be given as assailants. This proposal it was said, was agreed to by all and it was decided to settle details in the evening. In the evening Santu Bagdi, the old member of the gang was called and was asked whether he being friend of Gulmya would get Gulmya drunk and beaten. Santu refused, so the accused disclosed their plan of murdering Dadu to him and of naming. Gulmya falsely as the assailant. In the evening it was settled that accused 1. Mahdu and two Mangs should go to Sangli on Saturday morning and should stop at Samgalwadi that night and leave Samgalwadi early in the morning for Shigaon and near the nullah between Samgalwadi and Samdoli accused 2, 8, 9, 10, and Nana should wait and meet these person and kill Dadu. It was settled that after committing this murder Mahdu should go and inform the police Patel of Samdoli that Gulmya and five others had committed this murder. According to this plan everything was done and further Gangaram (accused 1) was also given slight blows with an axe by Mahdu in order to make it appear that both he and his brother were objects of attack by the assailants. After Mahdu's information, the details of which have been given in the beginning of this report accused 9, 10 and 11 and Nana went to Samdoli at 4 p.m. and arranged to have the corpse of Dadu sent to Islampur. Meanwhile Dadu's mother and wife and accused 1's wife went there in the evening and met the corpse on the high way to Islampur. But Gangaram (accused 1) did not talk with his mother. So they all returned to Mirajwadi. Meauwhile Sub-Inspector Powari of Paini carried on his investigation at Shigaon and this investigation was the prosecution said superficial. It was on the 26th January i.e., 13 days after Inspector Metkar got orders to investigate that he succeded in getting Santu Bagdi to disclose all the facts and he disclosed the facts of which details have been given above. Afterwards the present 13 accused were arrested and prosecution on the charges of criminal conspiracy to commit murder and (2) murder of Dadu was launched against them. Two accused Mahdu and Nana turned approvers and were granted pardon. The two Mangs who were present at the scene of offence meanwhile died. The trial before the Sessions Judge of Satara lasted for over four months (i.e. 72 hearings) and there were nearly 272 witnesses. Before the Sessions Court evidence was led by prosecution to bring out all facts from 1912, although the points raised at the trial were about (1) the criminal conspiracy to commit murder and (2) murder of Dadu.

JUDGE HOLDS HIS OWN JUDGMENT WRONG!

The Sessions Judge went into the facts of Ganga's case and took evidence to show that that murder was committed by some of the present accused and not by those who were convicted and sentenced. He held that his original judgment was wrong and that it was not proved that the present accused were guilty of that murder. And after considering these facts he went into the facts of this case and found all the accused guilty and sentenced accused Nos. 1, 8, 9, 10, and 11 to death, subject to confirmation by the High Court and accused Nos. 2, 4, 5 and 7 to transportation for life. The Sessions Judge styled this case as extraordinary where truth was stronger than fiction.

All the accused except Nos. 3 and 6 appealed to the High Court.

Mr. Indravadan N. Mehta with Mr. A. A. Khan appeared for all the appellants.

The Government Pleader instructed by Mr. Kale, Public Prosecutor of Satara appeared for the Crown.

The hearing of the appeal commenced on Wednesday the 23rd of June and finished on the 2nd of July. His Lordship Sir Lallubhai Shah took the whole day of Monday the 5th July in delivering judgment.

Mr. Justice Crump delivered his judgment on Tuesday.

After opening the appeal, a preliminary point was raised by counsel for the appellants to the effect that the whole trial had become prejudiced owing to the admission of evidence relating to former cases. The point at this trial was as to Dadu's murder and the evidence brought forward to show similarity of acts alleged to have been done in the past was irrelevant under section 14 of the Evidence Act. It was also irrelevant as it was evidence of character and that could not be given at the commencement of a trial, the elementary principle being that accused were to be presumed to be innocent until they were found guilty.

The Government Pleader submitted that it was relevant evidence under sections 15 and 9 of the Evidence Act; also as evidence of conduct.

Their Lordships allowed the objection and held that the evidence admitted by the Sessions Judge was inadmissible and asked counsel to proceed with regard to the facts of this particular murder for which the accused were convicted.

MR. JUSTICE SHAH'S JUDGMENT.

Justice Shah in a very long and exhaustive judgment observed that this was really an extraordinary case. The record of the case is exceptionally heavy. In the lower court, there had been 72 hearings, nearly 200 documents were put in and more than 150 witnesses were examined. In this Court the hearing of the case had taken nearly eight days.

The main story for the prosecution was very unusual. But the most extraordinary feature of the story, for which it would be difficult to find a parallel, was that the prosecution now sought to establish that on two previous occasions in two murder cases false stories were put forward, that in one of them really innocent persons were convicted, and that it was necessary in the interests of justice to revise the conclusions reached by this Court in the case in which 5 out of 6 accused were ultimately convicted. The charges against the eleven accused in this case related to the murder of one Dadu Porit. All the accused were charged with having conspired to bring about the murder of this Dadu under section 120B of the Indian Penal Code. Accused Nos. 2, 8, 9 and 10 were further charged with the murder of Dadu under section 302 and accused Nos. 1 and 7 were charged with being present at the murder under sections 302 and 114 of the Indian Penal Code. A charge under section 118 I.P.C. was added against accused Nos. 3 and 6 at the close of the trial. The accused were tried by the Sessions Judge of Satara with the aid of assessors. One of the assessors found all the charges proved against all the accused; the other assessor agreed with regard to all the accused except accused Nos. 3 and 6, with regard to whom he was of opinion that they were guilty under section 118 and no under section 120B of the Indian Penal Code. The learned Sessions Judge come to the conclusion that all the charges against all the accused except accused Nos. 3 and 6 were made out; and as regards accused Nos. 3 and 6 was of opinion that they were guilty under section 118 of the I. P. Code. He passed separate sentences against the other accused who were charged with more offences than one. In the result accused Nos. 2, 4, 5 and 7 were sentenced to transportation for life and accused Nos. 1, 8, 9, 10 and 11 were sentenced to death subject to confirmation by the High Court.

Their Lordships had heard arguments on both sides. At the outset his Lordship desired to acknowledge the assistance which the Court had received in the consideration of this case from the judgment of the lower court which throughout bore the impress of care clearness and patience in the presentation of the case. His Lordship also desired to acknowledge the assistance which they had received from the arguments urged on both sides, particularly on behalf of the appellants. It was a matter of satisfaction to find that all that could be urged on behalf of the appellants and on behalf of the Crown had been put before the Court, and that in dealing with such a huge record they had been assisted with full arguments on both sides. His Lordship after stating the facts of the case further observed that at the start, he desired to deal with the question of law as to the admissibility of certain evidence which had been raised on behalf of the defence. It had been urged that the evidence now adduced by the prosecution to show that the prosecution theory as then put forward in the Bagdi murder case was false and also that the theory put forward by the prosecution then in the case relating to Gangu's murder was false was inadmissible. It was urged that it really amounted to evidence of similar acts showing either habit on the part of some of the accused or establishing the bad character. It was also urged that the admission of this evidence really put the accused on the defence not only as to the murder of Dadu but as to two other murders as to which no charges were framed but which are made indirectly the subject matter of the inquiry. On the other hand it was urged that his evidence was admissible under sections 8 and 15 of the Evidence Act, and that though it might show either habit or bad character, it was relevant as showing motive, preparation and conduct of the accused in the present proceedings and as showing that the attack on Dadu was not accidental but intentional. The Sessions Judge was of opinion that the evidence was admissible; and in fact he had admitted evidence relating to both those murders to show the real character of those murders. His Lordship after dealing with the arguments of the Sessions Judge in admitting this evidence observed that taking a broad and general view of this type of evidence, he felt that in effect it amounted under circumstances as were then alleged to exist. That kind of evidence was not relevant. He also felt that there was some force in the argument urged on behalf of the defence as to such evidence being in substance evidence of bad character. Its net result was to creat the impression on the mind of the Court that those persons were men of bad character and were in the habit of committing murder and that, therefore, they must have committed murder on this occasion. That was a line of proof which in his opinion was excluded by the Evidence Act and should not be allowed.

His Lordship after dealing with several incidents and circumstances in the case observed that generally speaking the defence theory was false and that the prosecution theory was true. The result so far was that except in the case of accused No. 7, the convictions of the appellants must be confirmed. As regards accused No. 7 the conviction on the charge under 120 B must be confirmed, the conviction under Sections 302 and 114 ought to be set aside. As regards the sentence His Lordship reduced the sentence of accused No. 8 Sakharam and accused No. 9 Dadu from death to transportation for life. Sentences of other accused were confirmed.

MR. JUSTICE CRUMP'S JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Crump at the outset said that the careful and exhaustive judgment of the Sessions Judge and the very full arguments advanced for the appellants had lightened his labours. In his case they were further lightened by the judgment of his brother Justice Shah who dealt with the case fully. As regards admissibility of the evidence of Bagdi and Gangu cases his Lordship said it was legally inadmissible and the learned Sessions Judge had committed an error in admitting it, though fortunately, there was no miscarriage of justice owing to that. After discussing fully the evidence his Lordship said that the prosecution evidence was consistent with the theory set by the prosecution. His Lord ship therefore concurred with Mr. Justice Shah's judgment.

ORDER OF RELEASE.

After this judgment was over their Lordships thought that although they had not gone with the evidence taken by the learned Sessions Judge as regards Gangu's case, yet in the interests of Justice, owing to the statement made in Gangaram's (accused No. 1) own confession though retracted and his mother Jija's evidence and other evidence that Gangaram at the time of Gangu's murder was really an associate of Sripati (accused No. 11) and their Lordships ought to consider it. This new story cast suspicions on decision in Gangu's case, as Gangaram was relied upon at that time by the Crown as its witness. But the Crown now found that he was really not independent and that appeared from the evidence in this case.

Their Lordships therefore recommended to the Government of Bombay that Ganu Hari, Duyanu Hari, Tatva Anappa and Dhondi Murari and Babaji Bahiru who were convicted and sentenced in Gangu's case should be set at liberty, but of these Babaji Bahiru had died in jail and so his heirs should be informed. Dhondu Murari had served out his sentence and so he should be informed of this.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 23RD OF JULY, 1920.

BEFORE THE HON CHIEF JUSTICE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCATT.

In the Division Court No. 52.

FOR JUDGMENT.

4-16—1083-14—Tyabji D and Co, Manalal Raghunath and ors v Radhakisson Ramjiwan a firm, Captain and V.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

COMMERCIAL CAUSES

1533-99—Bhimji and Co, Ramdas Morarji a firm vs Kantilal Popatlal a firm, Bhai K and G, Part heard.

1282-19—Payne and Co, Virji Vassaji v Jethanand Narandas a firm, Dastur and Co, Part heard.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMR'S REPORT.

1112-18—Bhai K and G, Manilal Goculbhai a firm v Bhailal Waghji a firm, N C Dalal.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES

1556-19—Mehta L & Co, Narandas Dwarkadas a firm v Amritlal Hiralal a firm Bhai K and Gir.

1564-19 Khandvalla and Co, Gandabhai Vadilal a firm v Katchralal Narotamdas, Edg G W and Co.

1729-19—Amar and Mangal, Narandas Dwarkadas a firm v Rijumal Moahindas a firm, Moti and Devi.

1647-19—Moti and Devi, Maniklal Chotalal a firm v Saunderdas Meghji a firm, Shamrao M and H.

1825-19—N C Dalal, Chandmal Ghanshyamdas a firm v Cheniram Jesraj a firm, Ragh N and Co.

2432-19—Matu J and M, Baijnath Harnandrai and ors v Cheniram Jesraj a firm, Ragh N and Co.

2957-19—Edg G W and Co, Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mills Co Ltd and anr v Hassan Mamooji, Mehta L and Co.

1024-19—Purnanand & Cl., Jesingbhai Chunilal a firm, Vallabhdas Revji a firm, Ardeshir H D & Co.

S C. 923-19—Purnanand & Cl., The Same, The Same, Ardeshir H D & Co.

LONG CAUSE

984-16—Captain and V, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Sadasukh Ganbhirchand a firm, Malvi M R and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI

In the Division Court No. 48.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

1429-20—N C Dalal, Messrs Shirchand Manchand a firm v Raychand Lalchand.

FOR CASUAL DECREE.

282-20—M B Chothia, Abdul Karim Haji Mahomed and anr v Yemnabai and ors, Payne and Co, M B Chothia, against defendants 1, 4, 5 and 6.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSES.

1272-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Maria Idalina Coutinho and anr v J M Lawrence and anr, Crawford B and Co, Part heard 9-4-20.

975-20—Madh K and Ch, Damodhar Makanji v Gangadhar Mahadeo Karandikar and ors, Maneklal and Co.

689-19—Dharamsi and Co, Parshotam Rattonsi v Jesinghbhai Chhaganlal and anr, Captain and V, Part heard 9-4-20 against 1st defendant only.

1228-20—Unwalla P and P, Meherbai v The British India Steam Navigation Co Ltd, Craigie B and C.

1078-20—Sabnis and G, Abdul Tyeb Shaik Sarafally v Hill Sawyer and Co a firm, Merwanji K and Co.

1025-20—Payne and Co, Dwarkadas Jaskisondas v Dewji Ludha, Amin and Desai.

1027-20—Rustomji and G, Khan Bahadur Mahomedally Abdul Kadar and anr v Mahomed Hoosein Fakir Mahomed and ors, Jamsedji R and D, Kanga and S.

1095-20—Smetham B and Co, Burjorji Cursetji Pavri v L Augusto.

1508-20—Mulla and Mulla, Jamshedji L Pen and Co v J A Grant and Co a firm & anr, N C Dalal.

766-20—N C Dalal, Chhotubhai Chanabhai v Keshrichand Rupchand Javeri, Dastur and Co.

767-20—N C Dalal, Chhotubhai Chanabhai v Pratapchand Gulabchand Javeri, Hiralal Th and Co.

TESTAMENTARY SUIT.

T and I J 13-19—In Re Caitano V Masoo nhas Edg G W & Co Caitano Francisco Menezes v Cvpriano Valeriano Mascarenhas, Daph F and D.

LONG CAUSES.

692-19—Mulla and M, Khamina Haji Jan Mahomed v Messrs Elias Haji Oomer & Co a firm, Motichand and D.

2806-19—Mulji and Thg, Ambalal Navelal a firm v Shantilal Balubhai a firm, Smetham B and Co.

601-19—Edgelow G W and Co, Ibrahim Ismail Kasum v D Rose, Ardeshir H D and Co.

PROPOSED WAR MEMORIAL

IN HONOUR OF CALCUTTA MEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 21.

The Presidents, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the European Association, the Anglo Indian and Domiciled European Association and Master, the Calcutta Trades Association, have issued an appeal for contributions to the fund for providing a permanent memorial to the Calcutta men who fell in the war. The memorial would be limited to:—(1) A simple monument or cenotaph on which would be inscribed names of all those Calcutta men who lost their lives on service during war to be erected on a site at the north end of the Red Road, and possibly, also (2) bronze tablets to be placed in appropriate Calcutta churches.

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

BLACKWATCH BEAT CALCUTTA F.C.—2-0.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 21.

The replayed tie between the Calcutta and the Blackwatch in semifinal round of I.F.A. Challenge Football Shield Competition was decided to-day in favour of the Blackwatch by two goals to nil, the first meeting between the teams having ended in a draw one goal in favour of each. The Blackwatch had a bigger share of the game, particularly in the second half. The final will be played between Blackwatch and the winners of the Kumartuli-Mohunbagan match on Saturday next.

So keen is the interest taken by the public of Calcutta that all the reserved seats at Rs. 2 each were sold out by Monday last and many speculators who purchased these seats early are now selling them at Rs. 5 a seat.

Sir John Wood Political Secretary will leave Simla on 29th July, for a short visit to Ajmer returning on the 14th August.

* * * * *

The trade returns for June last show that imports amounted to Rs. 26 crores and exports Rs. 23 crores.

London Buns and many other kinds of delightful dainties are quite easy to make when cook uses "Raisley" for the raising.

You may be certain that they will be light and digestible, because "Raisley" mixes freely and perfectly with the ordinary flour and so raises it evenly and surely.

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The SURE raising powder
Formerly known as Paisley Flour.
Send for recipe book, free from Brown, 6 Poison, 6 Bouverie Street London, England.

"SHRI HARI"
RADICAL CURE WITHOUT OPERATION.
"SPECIAL TREATMENT"—Rs. 16.
PER DAY.
For weakness and following diseases.
Ascites, Cancer, Hydrocele, Piles, Elephantiasis, Varicocele, Hernia, Fistula, Tumor, Paralysis, Asthma, Diarrhoea, Consumption. Female skin and eye diseases. Hours 7 to 10 a.m., and p.m. Advise Fee Rs. 2 (Two only) Consulting Physician and Electro-Homeopath.

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M.B.E.H. (London).
3rd Bnaiwada, Bhooleshwar, Bombay.

HAVE YOU THE RIGHT TO HAPPINESS?

INFLUENZA AGAIN?
The British Medical Journal in commenting on the prophylactic measures advocated by Sir G. Newman, K. C. to the Health Ministry emphasises on strict "Daily attention to the Toilet of the nose and Throat."
Use, therefore, The Antiseptic Vinolax Paint, Cargic and Nasal Douche to prevent Influenza.
V. C. Dastur & Co.
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From a photo of a Bonnie Glaxo Baby

Britain's Bonniest Babies are GLAXO Babies!

Infant Welfare Centres have been formed all over Great Britain to help mothers rear better babies. An official government list recently published gives the addresses of 1,517 Centres. *Over 1,200 such Centres* are regularly purchasing sufficient Glaxo (nearly a quarter of a million pounds weight every month) to feed continuously *over 50,000 babies*—and this as the result of more than 12 years' experience under expert medical observation.

H.M. Government purchased nearly 10,000,000 lbs. weight of

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during 1917-18 to ensure that Britain's Babies should be properly fed.

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THE STANDARD FOR PURITY and EXCELLENCE.

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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, July 22.)

Mr. Biharilal Jivanram Derasari, Huzur Deputy Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 10th July, 1920, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The temporary appointment of Mr. Dhanjishah Dossabhai Cooper, LL.B., as Assistant Judge, and Additional Sessions Judge, Khandesh, is extended for a further period of six months from the date on which it expires.

Mr. K. R. Bhure, Extra Head Karkun, Bhusawal, and Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of East Khandesh, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. V. S. Gokarn, Mamlatdar of Muddebihal Taluka and Magistrate of the Third Class in the District of Bijapur, is appointed to be a Magistrate, of the Second Class in that district.g

Mr. S. N. Bapat, Mamlatdar of the Kalyan Taluka and Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Thana, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

It is notified that Mr. P. M. Stewart acted as Personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind in addition to his own duties as Superintendent of Police, Sind Railways, until he was relieved by Mr. H. E. Butler.

Mr. H. K. Kirpalani, I.C.S., is appointed Personal Assistant to the Collector of Ahmedabad in connection with Talukdari Settlement work, to be Assistant Settlement Officer, in addition to his own duties, for a period of three months in connection with the revision settlement of the Dhandhuka Taluka and the jama settlement of the talukdari villages of the same taluka in the Ahmedabad District.

His Excellency the Governor is pleased to make the following appointment on his Personal Staff with effect from the forenoon of the 29th June 1920:—Captain C. Brooke-Short, Royal Marine, to be Aide-de-Camp, vice Captain C. E. Benson, D.S.O., vacated.

With effect from 4th May 1919 vice Mr. R. B. Milne, I.C.S., reverted to the regular line.

Mr. R. B. Milne, I.C.S., to revert as Third Assistant Collector.

Mr. H. Denning, I.C.S., to revert as Supernumerary Assistant Collector.

Mr. J. Abbott, I.C.S., to revert as Supernumerary Assistant Collector.

With effect from 21st June, 1919.

Mr. J. A. Pope, I.C.S., to be Assistant Commissioner in Sind.

Mr. J. A. Shillidy, I.C.S., to revert as Third Assistant Collector.

With effect from 28th June 1919 owing to the reduction of one appointment in the grade of First Assistant.

Mr. E. L. Moysey, I.C.S., to revert as First Assistant Collector.

Mr. G. Wiles, I.C.S., to revert as Second Assistant Collector.

Mr. J. A. Madan, I.C.S., to revert as Supernumerary Assistant Collector.

With effect from 4th July 1919 vice Mr. A. F. L. Brayne, I.C.S., reverted to the regular line.

Mr. A. F. L. Brayne, I.C.S., to revert as Third Assistant Collector.

Mr. E. H. P. Jolly, I.C.S., to revert as Supernumerary Assistant Collector.

Mr. N. J. Wadia, I.C.S., to revert as Supernumerary Assistant Collector.

With effect from 8th September 1919 vice the Hon. Mr. P. R. Cadell C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., reverted to the regular line.

The Hon. Mr. P. R. Cadell, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., to revert as Commissioner, Second Grade.

Mr. L. J. Mountford, C.B.E., I.C.S., to revert as Senior Collector.

Mr. H. L. Painter, I.C.S., to revert as Junior Collector.

Mr. C. H. Blathwayt, I.C.S., to revert as First Assistant Collector.

With effect from 29th September 1919 vice Mr. K. W. Barlee, I.C.S., appointed as Judicial Assistant to the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar.

Mr. E. L. Moysey, I.C.S., to be First Assistant Collector.

Mr. L. Graham, I.C.S., to revert as Second Assistant Collector.

With effect from 7th October 1919 in consequence of the reversion of the Hon. Sir James DuBoulay, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., to be the Regular line.

The Hon. Sir James DuBoulay, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., to be Commissioner, First Grade.

Mr. F. G. Pratt, I.C.S., to revert as Commissioner, Second Grade.

The Hon. Mr. P. R. Cadell, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., to revert as Senior Collector.

Mr. J. Ghosal, C.I.E., I.C.S., to revert as Junior Collector.

Mr. P. W. Monie, C.S.I., I.C.S., to revert as First Assistant Collector.

Mr. J. P. Brander, I.C.S., to revert as First Assistant Collector.

Mr. E. L. Moysey, I.C.S., to revert as Second Assistant Collector.

Mr. H. M. Abdul Ali, I.C.S., to revert as Third Assistant Collector.

Mr. A. F. L. Brayne, I.C.S., to revert as numerary Assistant Collector.

With effect from 1st November 1919 vice Mr. R. E. Enthoven, C.I.E., I.C.S., reverted as First Grade Commissioner.

Mr. E. Maconochie, C.S.I., I.C.S., to revert as Commissioner, Second Grade.

The Hon. Mr. C. N. Seddon, I.C.S., to revert as Senior Collector.

Mr. A. H. A. Simcox I.C.S., to revert as Junior Collector.

Mr. W. F. Hudson, I.C.S., to revert as First Assistant Collector.

Mr. J. R. Martin, I.C.S., to revert as Second Assistant Collector.

Mr. L. Graham, I.C.S., to revert as Third Assistant Collector.

Mr. G. S. Hardy, I.C.S., to revert as Supernumerary Assistant Collector.

Mr. A. R. Dalal, I.C.S., to revert as Supernumerary Assistant Collector.

With effect from 2nd November 1919 vice Mr. J. A. G. Wales retired.

Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, I.C.S., to be Senior Collector.

Mr. W. F. Hudson, I.C.S., to be Junior Collector.

Mr. J. R. Martin, I.C.S., to be First Assistant Collector.

Mr. L. Graham, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant Collector.

Mr. G. S. Hardy, I.C.S., to be Third Assistant Collector and to remain seconded.

Mr. A. R. Dalal, I.C.S., to be Third Assistant Collector.

With effect from 3rd November 1919 vice Mr. L. C. Swifte, I.C.S., retired.

Mr. J. Ghosal, C.I.E., I.C.S., to be Senior Collector.

Mr. P. W. Monie, C.S.I., I.C.S., to be Junior Collector and to remain seconded.

Mr. J. P. Brander, I.C.S., to be Junior Collector.

Mr. E. L. Moysey, I.C.S., to be First Assistant Collector.

Mr. H. M. Abdul Ali, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant Collector.

Mr. A. F. L. Brayne, I.C.S., to be Third Assistant Collector.

With effect from 24th November 1919 vice Mr. A. Montgomerie, I.C.S., appointed Deputy Secretary to Government.

Mr. R. G. Gordon, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant Collector.

Mr. W. P. Cowie, C.I.E., I.C.S., to be Third Assistant Collector and to remain seconded.

Mr. J. F. B. Hartshorne, I.C.S., to be Third Assistant Collector and to remain seconded.

Mr. H. Montgomery, I.C.S., to be Third Assistant Collector.

Mr. R. S. Katgeri, District Deputy Collector, Ratnagiri, is allowed leave on medical certificate for two months in combination with the privilege leave granted to him.

Under the provisions of Section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, XV, of 1872, license to grant certificates of marriage between Indian Christians is hereby granted to the Reverend Bhaskar Krishna Uzgare of the Indian Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Gangadhar Nilkanth Gokhale, L.C.E., B.Sc., is appointed Executive Engineer, Shirkar Barrage Project District, vice Mr. T. de Musto, Executive Engineer, proceeding on leave or until further orders, in addition to his duties as Executive Engineer, Northern District Jamrao Canal.

On completion of his work in the Sukkur Barrage Project District, Mr. Tanumal Shawakram Mirchandani, B.Sc., is appointed Executive Engineer, Nasrat Canals District, until further orders.

Mr. F. St. J. Gebbie, C.I.E., Chief Engineer, is granted privilege leave for five months and twenty-two days combined with furlough on average salary for nine days, with effect from the date of his reversion to the Bombay Public Works Department on completion of his deputation to Egypt.

The leave without allowances granted to Mr. A. T. Gosford, temporary Engineer, was extended by nineteen days by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

On relief by Mr. M. T. Adalja, L. C. E., Executive Engineer, on his return from leave Mr. B. G. Sule, L. C. E., Assistant Executive Engineer, is appointed Executive Engineer on special duty to revise the Famine programme of the Ahmednagar District.

It is decided that the charge to be held by Mr. Sule, Executive Engineer, on Special Duty, as per paragraph 1 above is equal in importance to a regular executive district.

Pending the arrival of Mr. G. N. Gokhale, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, Mr. J. E. McDongall, Executive Engineer, Southern District Jamrao Canal, is appointed to hold charge of the Northern District Jamrao Canal in addition to his own duties.

The services of Mr. W. R. Philpot-Brooker, A.K.C., A.M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer, who has been compulsorily recalled from leave, are placed at the disposal of the Revenue Department for employment on the work in connection with the Back Bay Reclamation scheme with effect from the 25th June 1920, (afternoon.)

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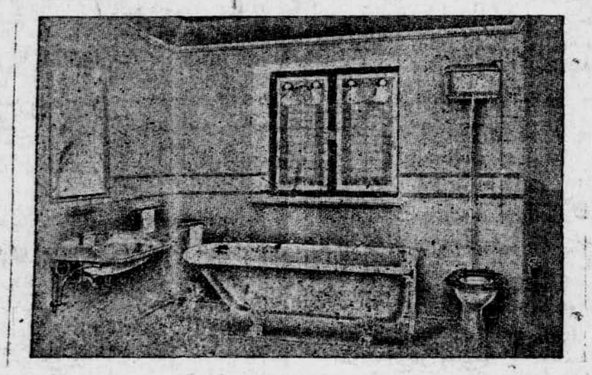

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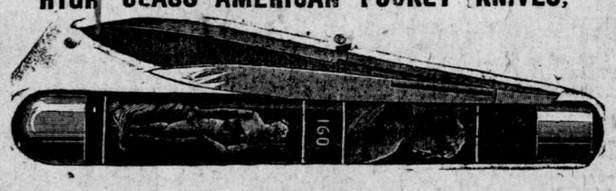

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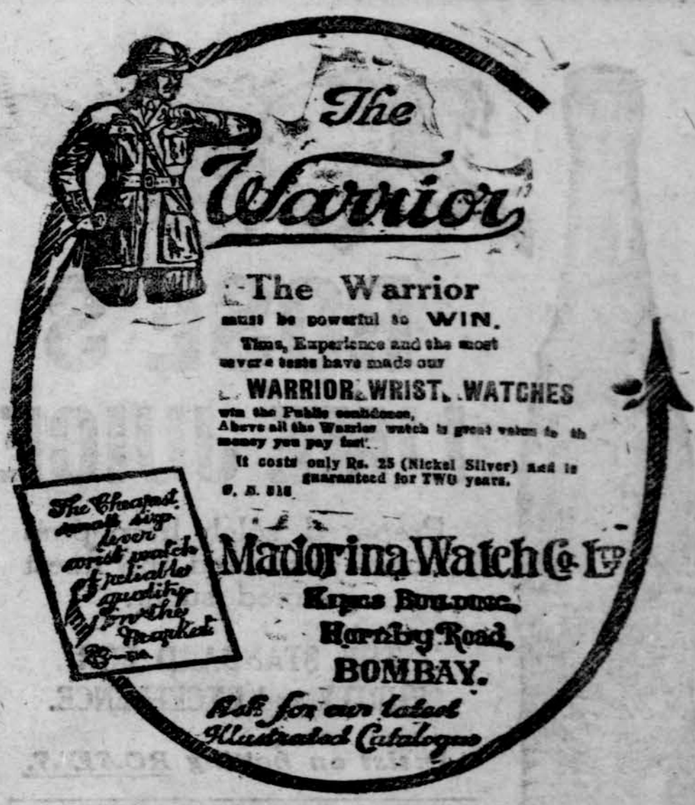
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